

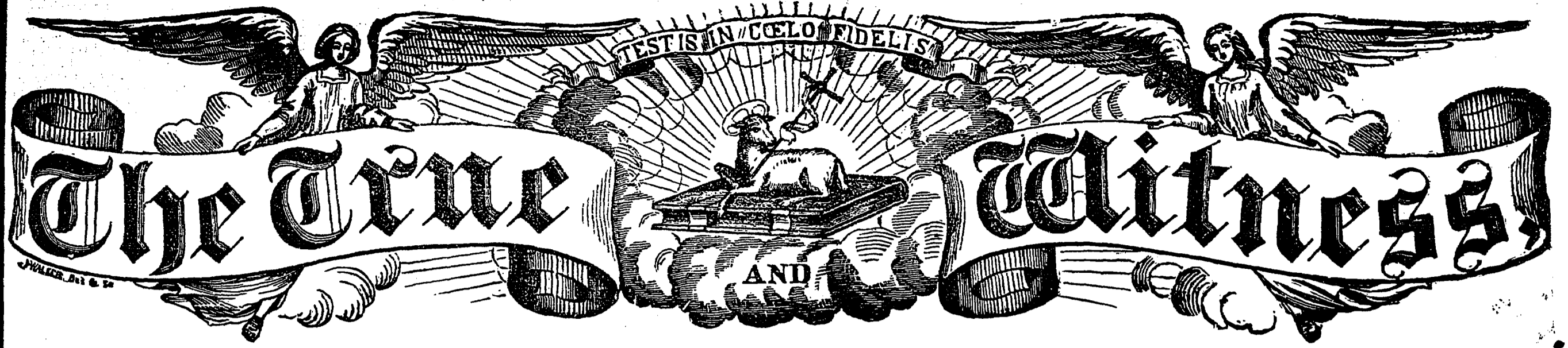
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# CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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No. 7.

## FATHER CLEVELAND; OR, THE JESUIT.

By the Authoress of "Life in the Cloister," "Grace O'Halloran," "The Two Marys," etc., etc.

From the Boston Pilot.

"Maids, matrons, nay, the secrets of the grave  
This viperous slander enters."—Cymbeline.

### CHAPTER XIV.—(Continued.)

The face of the sufferer was deathlike in its palor, yet a bright hectic flush was on the cheek, resembling the delicate tint of an Indian shell; long fair hair streamed over the neck and shoulders; the lips were parted; one hand thin and attenuated, lay upon the breast, the other was tightly closed.

Bertha Ainslie, for she it was who was the one attendant in that sick chamber, spoke to the priest, but he replied not; and she almost started as she watched him, so ill could she define the troubled expression which flitted across his features; he withdrew his hand from the light, scanned the pale face more attentively, and then raised a ruby cross which was suspended around her neck by a silken cord.

Bertha watched him intently; his countenance grows pale; the hand shakes which bears the lamp; strong man as he is, he staggers as he moves from the bed; he beholds in far away Canada the well remembered face of one of whom all trace had been lost. It was given to Father Cleveland to meet with Aileen Desmond in the arms of death.

By a powerful effort he recovered himself, and beheld the eyes of Bertha fixed upon him in mute astonishment.

"I shall have much to say to you later, Madam—much to ask of you. At present, it will be sufficient for me to tell you, that I have known Miss Desmond from her earliest childhood."

Bertha bowed assent, and then said, that on the last visit of the medical attendant, a few hours since, he had declared it his opinion that Aileen might die at any moment, though, at the same time, it was extremely probable she might linger for some weeks; that Aileen, feeling more than usually ill after his departure, had expressed a wish to see a Catholic priest; and that, alarmed by an evident change for the worse, she had lost no time in complying with her wish by sending to Fernside; and that, after her messenger had left, she had sunk into a state of insensibility, from which she was striving to restore her when he arrived; but that all her efforts had been fruitless.

"How long have you known my poor young friend?" inquired Father Cleveland, adding, "I find you, indeed, performing the office of a ministering angel; alone, at this late hour, nursing one, to whom you are not bound by the ties of relationship, and who is sick even unto death."

Bertha blushed painfully at this unqualified praise, and simply replied:

"I have been acquainted with Miss Desmond, or rather Miss Lascelles, by which name she was known at Toronto, about two years."

"And her occupation? I understand from friends in England, that she filled a situation as musical governess in a family at Quebec.—Does she reside in this place alone?"

"She did hold such situation; but anxious, for the sake of her parents, to increase her gains, she resigned it, and has sung at concerts. She also had many pupils of wealth and distinction; but—but—"

Here Bertha burst into tears; her emotion became so great it was impossible for her to proceed.

An expression of intense pain passed over the features of the Priest. Aileen was alone, evidently residing in a small house, with no declared protector—this lady, still young, her sole companion. A terrible fear took possession of his soul—a fear which he dared scarcely acknowledge even to himself. "Had the fair flower been plucked, and rudely cast aside, to wither and to die?"

His voice was husky, when, after a pause of a minute, which seemed an age in its duration, he again said, with something of sternness in his manner.

"Speak on—tell me all, and tell me quickly; she was loved by all who knew her?"

Bertha raised her eyes to those of Father Cleveland, they were still full of tears, the tone of her voice seemed to deprecate resentment, as she replied—

"Be patient, Father, and I will tell you everything. Behold that crushed and faded creature; she is spotless as an angel, pure as new-fallen snow in the sight of Heaven; but her fair fame was blackened and traduced by one of her own sex. She lost the patronage of those who had called themselves her friends; their daughters

were removed, her patrons closed their doors against her, and she was left to marvel at the change, when one fatal day, one who, more indiscreet than all the rest, but who called herself her friend, yielding to the importunity of this poor Aileen, disclosed the hideous truth, and there—there is the result. But, Heaven be merciful to me!" said the excited Bertha, talking on her knees, "for, as I hope for mercy, Father, I anticipated not such misery as this. My bridal day was fixed, but I heeded it not, resolving to atone for my indiscretion by daily watching by her side till this most unhappy, yet most virtuous Aileen should have passed away."

A convulsive spasm shot across the features of the Priest; he glanced first on the bed and its unconscious burden, then at the prostrate form at his feet, and for a moment his handsome features assumed again the stern, cold expression they had worn before; yet Bertha's fault had not been deliberate, and she had made all the atonement in her power, for her most guilty indiscretion; so, extending his hand, he raised her from the suppliant posture she had assumed, saying:

"Be comforted, and let the sad consequences of your indiscretion be to you a memorable lesson for the future. Now aid me in the task of restoring suspended animation."

Father Cleveland had, during his sojourn in India, learned something of the art of medicine, so that he not unfrequently acted in the two-fold capacity of bodily as well as spiritual physician, especially when attending the poor.

Thus it happened that he rarely left his home without some trifling medicament or restorative about his person, to be used in the case of need, and he applied a powerful stimulant at once to the invalid, at first ineffectually, but gradually consciousness returned, and Aileen opened her eyes; the hand so tightly closed, relaxed, and met the warm gaze of the Priest, while the other held the silken cord from which hung the cross, now raised in mute thankfulness to her lips.

"Bertha, love, what means all this?" she said. "I have been very ill; then her eyes wandered to him who held one hand within his own, and pressing the other to her forehead, as if to recall some memory of the past, she strove to raise herself in the bed, exclaiming:

"You have come, I know you would come, to soothe my spirit in its flight. Long years have passed since I bade you farewell. A mournful passage of coming misfortune! aye, of some dire calamity about to overwhelm me and mine, then lay heavy at my heart; yet, I know, friend of my early happy youth, I felt assured that we should meet again, that you would shield me in some peril; hidden from me by the veil which screens the future from my sight, and now I know, I see it all: your lips will speak to me those words which shall bring consolation to my sorrowing soul; your hands will administer those saving rites which shall fortify and strengthen me to meet my God; and you will convey to those I love so well, the announcement, that in death, as in life, they were never forgotten."

"My dear child, my Aileen, there may be hope yet."

"Nay, there is none, my best of friends, rest assured of that; a little, yet a little while, and I shall tread the valley of the shadow of death—be it your task to strengthen me in my parting passage. How strangely have we met again—you, the Priest of God; I, unhappy, aye, most unhappy, Father, in my combat with the world; Nay, weep not, Bertha, yours was not the voice which robbed me of all that life held dear; and my poor, poor parents, they will suffer even more than I, for in me the staff of their old age will be for ever gone; but, my poor unhappy Bertha, you have cared for me, do not weep so bitterly."

"Yes, when my indiscretion had laid you prostrate on the bed of sickness, Aileen, far better had you been left in ignorance of that great wrong: for can I ever forget that away from Canada, in some distant spot, you might have met more faithful friends, and still have led a happy and useful life."

"No more, speak not of the past again, my Bertha; it has gone and can never be recalled; it was all for my purgation here; but my poor parents. Oh! my parents, the thought of you disturbs these my last days on earth."

"Fear not for them, Aileen," said Father Cleveland, deeply moved; "rest assured I will see them, and will arrange some means by which, if only in a humble way, their future shall be cared for. I can testify, my child, to the causes which induced the concealment of your name; and even here, in far away Toronto, Catholic hearts, hearts of all Catholic matrons, shall beat when the story of the maiden shall be told, who left her country to save her helpless parents; the hearts of the young shall be inflamed with generous sympathy, when they hear this most sad tale; and it may even be that your most unjust maligners, some of whom I myself will face, may yet be brought to a sense of their in-

justice, and learn a useful lesson from these terrible results. And for you, my child," he added, for Bertha was still in tears, and he feared the effect of her excitement upon Aileen, whose thin white hand rested carelessly on the shoulder of her friend; "you have, doubtless sorrowed long and deeply for the share you have borne, by the repetition of this slander to ears which should have been the last to hear it; take, then, some comfort to yourself, and let it be to you a memorable lesson. Now leave me a few moments: I shall administer the last Sacraments, my child, to-night."

In the silence of the midnight hour, he, to whom Aileen's heart had turned in the days of her early girlhood, ere she knew of the sublime vocation which had called him from the world, now received the confession of a soul free from the more grievous sins inherent to our nature; for frail mortals are not angels. She had on her recovery from the alarming state into which Bertha's rash announcement had thrown her, relapsed for a time into a state bordering on madness; her traduced character, the thought of her aged parents, her day-dreams, all so rudely dispelled; this, at first, seemed a cross far too heavy to be borne, but a few short hours over, and the struggle against self was more than half accomplished, not one word of reproach to Bertha had ever escaped her lips, though the latter would often shudder when, on Aileen's becoming somewhat better, she would sadly listen in the room beneath the weary, continual pacing up and down of a heart ill at ease, in which highly nervous persons are prone to indulge.

The full, overburdened mind was now at rest, its sorrows, its trials, and its frailties were revealed in the tribunal of penance, and laid at the foot of the cross, and the poor oppressed heart was at peace, and words of consolation and encouragement, bidding her look to an eternity of happiness, sustained and cheered her. And then, Father Cleveland having rung a small hand bell, Bertha again returned to the sick chamber, and having hastily lighted a couple of wax candles, and spreading a clean linen cloth on the table, the Priest prepared for the administration of the sacraments of Extreme Unction and the Holy Eucharist; after which he returned home between one and two o'clock in the morning.

### CHAPTER XV.—REMORSE.

Sufficient food for reflection presented itself to the mind of Father Cleveland, so strange, not to say providential, did his unexpected meeting with Aileen appear. His first thought was to ascertain the present whereabouts of her parents, who doubtless had removed, through the failure of their accustomed remittances, to some cheaper habitation that they might recently have occupied; and for this purpose he immediately wrote to his sister, Maud, aware that she would use every effort to help him in his search.

On the second day after his visit he returned to St. Croix, resolved to see Aileen every alternate day, as long as the unfortunate girl's life should be spared.

She was reclining on a couch when he entered the room, a bright smile passed across her countenance, reminding him forcibly of what she was ten years before, during these few brief meetings he had held with her at Alverley.

Her bright flashing eyes knuded with pleasure at seeing her old friend again, and the flush upon the cheek might almost have been mistaken for an omen of returning health, but that Father Cleveland knew well the insidious nature of the malady under which Aileen labored. The old times were spoken of, the change in her father's affairs, her return from Paris, and the little minutiae he so much wished to hear, that had led her, lonely as she was, to resign a resident situation in the family of honorable persons, which insured a protection to young ladies whom a stern fortune decrees shall be compelled to earn a maintenance amongst strangers, for the risk, and possible danger attendant upon forming a solitary home. The good Priest needed none to tell him, that much had been encountered in a spirit of the most courageous self sacrifice; for that which will suffice for the wants to one will not do for three—it requires no very wise head to understand this—and he also saw clearly that but for those dear aged ones, far away in England, the virtuous and heroic Aileen would have been perfectly safe.

Ah! what a hard, hard world it is. You see, it was quite sufficient for Aileen to be pretty and accomplished to excite first the envy and then the ill-will of many around her. This ill-will was followed, as it often is, by slander, which seldom spares those it envies; and then, too the unfortunate oozing out of the name of Lascelles being assumed, presented a *bonne bouche* too sweet to be suffered to fall to the ground; so that these causes, combined with that of her desolate condition, offered an open field for the belief and utterance of the most slanderous tale or insinuations that could cast a blight on the fair face of woman, and in the case of the heroine of our tale

—no fictitious one, be it remembered—hurried her to an untimely grave.

"Ah, if the heedless ones amongst us would but think a little before they utter the unkind remark, for we speak not now of the heinous sin of slander, they would surely pause, and not inflict a fresh wound on the hearts of those whom, mayhap, a chilling contact with the world has already seared."

We speak of those struggling ones, and their name is legion, who, like Aileen, gird themselves up bravely, and, fresh in their youth and in their innocence, resolve courageously to do battle with the world; often, very often, as was the case with her, not for themselves alone; and so things go on, you see, and they wear away their fresh young lives, and the beauty of their innocent girlhood passes; and still this rough encounter continues the same, yet not quite the same, because the hope of youth, so sanguine in its day-dream, has become less sanguine; and disappointment has chilled full many an effort, so that they see nothing before them but this ceaseless never-ending strife; and it goes on, too, till the brightness of the cheek has faded, and the once glossy hair, through care and anxiety, rather than the hand of time, has become wreathed with many a silvery thread; and the reckless ones, proud in their youth, flustering as it is, or those whose age ought to have taught them wisdom, but who were reckless and selfish in their day, with the hateful 'number one' principle actuating them, even if they did not openly boast that they squared their own conduct by its maxims, are the very first to be satirical—to point the venomous shaft at those whose heroism they have never cared to practice; and for this they unsparingly attack them, their age, their single state, aye, even their personal appearance—any thing will serve their purpose or their turn.

Little by little, then, he drew from Aileen all the circumstances attendant on her efforts since she left England, and he was still listening to her pathetic story, when he heard the voice of Bertha in the landing without, evidently in the tones of expostulation and entreaty.

"Miss Desmond is not alone," he distinctly heard her say: "the Jesuit Father of Fernside is with her; he was an intimate friend when in England; pray do not go in."

"Let me pass, Miss Ainslie!" exclaimed another voice, "if I do not shrink from speaking to Miss Desmond before her friend; you need not mind my doing so."

At this moment the door opened, and a tall and handsome woman, fashionably attired in a velvet mantle, heavily trimmed with sables, burst into the room, took no notice of Father Cleveland, but rushing to the couch on which Aileen reclined, threw herself on her knees, exclaiming: "Aileen Desmond, tell me, oh! tell me, that they speak falsely, when they say that you are dying: tell me that there is hope; relieve me of the torture I endure!"

Father Cleveland had observed with some alarm that Aileen's cheek had paled the moment her visitor had entered the room, and also had noticed the nervous tremor which shook her whole frame, when the lady thus addressed her; a painful thought flashed across his mind—"Was this the wretched being who had destroyed her every hope, and condemned her to an early grave?"

Once, twice, Aileen strove to speak; the parted lips, however, emitted only an inarticulate sound, but the outstretched hand grasped that of the stranger, and a sweet expression on the still lovely features told a tale of forgiveness and peace.

"I must beg of you not to say anything that will cause excitement to Miss Desmond, madam," said Father Cleveland; "her mind is now at rest, thinking of nought but the glorious eternity which, I hope, awaits her in the better world to which she is hastening."

"Nay, nay, you but mock my distress, Reverend Sir," said Augusta Seton, for she it was, who in the depth of penitence and sorrow, had rushed to Aileen.

"You tell me this, perchance, to rouse me to repentance for the wrong I have inflicted upon her, but my sorrow-stricken heart needs no such incentive. Speak yourself, Aileen; your cheek has yet a hue of health, your eye is bright; ah! by all your hopes of heaven, say they do not tell me true. Oh! live, for my sake live!"

Aileen, with the assistance of Bertha, had raised herself upon the couch. Speech had come at last; the sweet tranquil face, calm as that of an angel, assured the Priest that he had nothing to fear; the countenance is the index of the soul, and there was no war of stormy contending passions on that of Aileen.

"Be calm, Augusta," she replied: "I have nothing now to fear; ah! I would not barter my present hope of a joyful eternity for all this fleeting world could offer. They tell you truly, when they say that I am dying."

"No hope! Ah, is there, then, no hope? And I have murdered you. I, yes, I; as surely

as if I had raised a poisoned chalice to your lips, so surely have I caused your death. Oh! God, be merciful to me!" she added.

"Aileen, will you believe me when I say I have not had a happy moment since I knew the full extent of the misery my slanderous tongue had occasioned; and that when, after many delays, Bertha's letter reached me in New York, I felt crushed beneath the magnitude of my guilt? I then hurried here, hoping to find that Bertha was not correct in her statement; but your own lips confirmed the fatal truth."

She rose from her knees, and paced the room in all the witness of despair—then facing Father Cleveland, she exclaimed—

"Tell me, you whose office it is to counsel and instruct, what shall I do; how atone for the misery I have caused?"

"Repent and amend," replied Father Cleveland.

"Aileen," she said, turning from one, who, to her, seemed too stern, to seek consolation from the gentle being she had injured, "Aileen, grant me one favor—allow me to be your companion, your nurse, your attendant, in place of Bertha."

"It must not be, madam," replied Father Cleveland, for he knew that Aileen would acquiesce, and he dreaded the effect her constant presence, and the excitement to which she would probably give way, might have on the weak frame of the sufferer.

"But you will not refuse to see me each day," she said. "You, Reverend Sir, will surely not deny me this?" and she turned to Father Cleveland, though Aileen had bowed her head, and pressed, in token of assent, the hand which was laid within her own. Closely she drew her veil around her face, to hide the tears which gushed forth, having imprinted one kiss on the forehead of Aileen, and then turning to Father Cleveland, as she passed him, she said, in a low tone of voice, "I shall see you again, for I have much to say," and hurried from the room.

Father Cleveland was not wrong in his supposition that a scene so exciting as that which had taken place with Miss Seton would be productive of ill effects to Aileen; she became more feverish than usual, and literally gasped for breath.

"I shall be with you again to-morrow, Aileen," he said. "Meanwhile, keep your mind as quiet as possible; let not the interview with this unhappy lady who has left us, occasion you any uneasiness."

He then returned home, making several sick calls on his way, and spent an hour or two over his books; but, though the eyes of the good Jesuit were fixed on their pages, his thoughts were with poor Aileen, whose days, he plainly saw, were fast drawing to a close. At last his meditations were broken by the entrance of his housekeeper, who told him that a lady wished to see him.

"A lady!" he replied, with something of surprise, for it was a very poor mission to which he had been appointed, consisting almost exclusively of the poorer classes.

"Yes, Sir; a very fashionable lady she is too; she wishes to see you immediately, but would not give her name."

The mind of the Priest instantly reverted to Miss Seton; he remembered she had said she would see him again. What could the unhappy guilty woman want with him? he believed she was not a Catholic; he felt about as hard towards her as his countenance was stern, and he could be very stern at times. Sarah knew that; but she declared later that she had never seen him look so cross before; however, he decided upon seeing the lady, whoever she might be, and, as he suspected, the next moment Miss Seton was ushered into the room.

For one moment the fashionable lady felt awed as she had never felt before; there was something in the very air of the quiet humble room in that little Presbytery, its walls adorned with a few rare old engravings of sacred subjects, its large crucifix of ivory, and its exquisite Mater Dolorosa, which hung before her very eyes, with its sublime expression of resigned, but heartfelt anguish—the tear so life like, trembling, as it were, upon the cheek; and then the living man before whom she stood, was so calm and dignified, so all unlike those who had courted and caressed her by their flattery, that all the courage she had summoned to her aid vanished when she stood in his presence, and her eyes involuntarily fell beneath the stern glance with which he regarded her.

Father Cleveland was the first to break the awkwardness of the silence, but his cold request—"What would you wish me, Miss Seton?" gave her no encouragement to speak out the true reason of her visit; you see, this unhappy Augusta was awed as she had never been before, for this simple reason, that for the first time, perhaps, in her worldly, useless life, she felt her self obliged to own that she confronted one in every way above herself; she had never felt this before; but here her own heart acknowledged

superior excellence; and as she stood before him all her pride failed her, and for a moment she remained irresolute how to reply to his question.

At length she faltered out: 'Father Cleveland, I do not ask you, to addressing me, to banish from your mind the sin which—' here Augusta again faltered and burst into tears, but the uplying face still looked coldly down; after a painful pause, she continued:

'The sin which has brought Aileen Desmond to an early grave; then, by a desperate effort, she added, 'reproach me as you will, Father Cleveland, your reproaches, however severe, are not more so than those inflicted upon me by my own conscience. I come to ask a great favor of you. On my bended knees, I implore you to allow me the sad privilege, which you denied to me this morning; it rests with you; she will not refuse me; she whom I have injured.'

'You expressed a wish, I believe,' said Father Cleveland, in the same cold measured tone, 'to remain with the hapless victim of your sin, until God shall take her to a better world. I am at a loss to see how this will benefit my poor young friend; it will accelerate her end to witness your distress at the anguish you have caused; she could not bear the constant excitement, which she must necessarily suffer by your presence.'

'Hear me for one moment,' she exclaimed; in pity grant me my request. I promise you solemnly, Father, that no word or action of mine shall ever cause excitement to the ill fated object of my care; but perhaps—and here Augusta again hesitated, 'perhaps you not unreasonably believe that—that I, I mean my presence, alone—would—would—be of itself sufficient to distress her; yet she is so good—so forgiving, I thought she looked at me as if she would fain have yielded her consent. Yes, yes, I feel my fate rests in your hands.'

The Jesuit made no reply, but Augusta was conscious, by the expression of his features, that he was undecided how to act; and with all a woman's tact she still urged her point.

'I have been a worldly, fashionable woman,' she continued, 'out of the pale of the Church for years; behold me, crushed to the very dust by the consciousness of the misery I have caused; would that I could restore to her her health and strength, even by the sacrifice of my own life! I should not be the humbled, wretched thing I now feel I am; yet, Father, have not others sinned as deeply, yet are not so miserable as I, for the result has not proved fatal?'

'Your sin is none the less,' replied the Priest, 'that cold, pitiless tone of voice which he had formerly addressed her, the sin is none the less,' he repeated; 'it is the great fault of your sex especially; the misery caused by a wretched woman's tongue is often known only to an offended God.'

As he spoke thus he turned as if to leave the room; but she rose, and placed herself before him.

'Once more,' she said, 'for the love of Heaven, grant my request: my misery is great to know that no art can save her: allow me to attend her the short time she has yet to live.'

'If I yield to your request, may I rely upon your prudence? I forbid you even to recur to the past.'

'I will faithfully comply with your commands,' 'Meet me, then to-morrow, at St. Croix; I will relieve Miss Ainslie of her charge and leave you in her place.' Then he added, half aloud, as if soliloquizing with himself—'It will be useful, perhaps, in two ways, to adopt this plan—my poor Aileen will gain an additional merit by her presence, and she will benefit by witnessing her forgiveness and patience. Good-night, Miss Seton,' he continued, slightly touching her hand with his; 'we shall meet again to-morrow; have you anything further to ask of me?' he continued, seeing her still linger.

'Yes, to beg a remembrance in your prayers for the guilty Augusta Seton.'

'May God strengthen and bless your good resolutions, Miss Seton; I will not forget your request when before the Altar,' replied Father Cleveland.

Augusta drew her veil over her tearful face, and bowed her thanks; the next moment the Priest was alone. Alone, yet not alone; for we are never alone when our minds are as busy as was that of Father Cleveland.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

THE LAND QUESTION IN IRELAND.

Dublin correspondence of the New York World

Fenianism in Ireland has taken a phase not so novel as it is startling. Parliament having adjourned without affording, or promising the least relief to the Irish people from the most burdensome of their wrongs, a sequel is imminent which I shall strive not to exaggerate, but which it is impossible not to anticipate with dread.

In a word, the Irish tenantry appear to be preparing for another and more extended series of the agrarian outrages which formerly stained the lower and middle counties of Ireland with the blood of landlords and their agents, and which the ruthless punishments inflicted by the government only gradually sufficed to check. The conditions to which the masses of this people find themselves reduced are so exasperating and degrading that no one who is acquainted with the facts, and who understands history, traditions, and character of the peasantry, will be surprised by the statements made in this letter.

The Scully difficulty was not a deliberate premeditation of what may be expected to occur, yet the course which produced it was the same and bitter one which exists, except in a few counties, all over Ireland. It is not the Established Church system, nor the restriction of the elective franchise, nor any merely political or religious cause whatever, which has rendered this people desperate. It is the system of land ownership in Ireland, and their degraded, dependent, miserable state of servitude upon their native soil.

Religion and politics do, indeed, continue to occupy the attention and excite the passions and prejudices of the inhabitants in large cities and towns. The rural population have become comparatively indifferent to all grievances save poverty and lack of bread.

No wonder! The Irish land system was always bad enough, but there were periods—since the last great confiscation—when the Irish tenantry were as fattened sheep compared with their leanness now. Let it be remembered, before I proceed, to what circumstances they have been brought. The superficial area of Ireland is calculated at 11,042,882 acres. The whole of this land was confiscated, during the

Table with 2 columns: Description and Acres. Includes 'eighteenth century, from the original Irish proprietors', 'Confiscated in the reign of James I.', 'Set out by the Court of Claims at the Restoration', and 'Forfeiture of 1869'.

Cromwell's first act after the conquest of Ireland, before the Restoration, was, in the language of Lord Clarendon, 'to transplant them into the province of Connaught, which had been completely depopulated and laid waste in the progress of the rebellion. They were ordered to return thence by a certain day, and forbidden to repossess the Shannon under pain of death; and this system of deportation was rigidly enforced until the Restoration. Their ancient possessions were seized and given up to the conquerors, as were the possessions of every man who had taken part in the rebellion, or followed the fortunes of the King after the murder of Charles the First; and this whole fund was distributed among the officers and soldiers of Cromwell's army, in satisfaction of the arrears of their pay, and adventures who had advanced money to defray the expenses of the war. And thus a new colony of new settlers, composed of all the various sects which infested England—Independents, Anabaptists, Seceders, Brownists, Socinians, Millenarians, dissenters of every description—many of them infected with the leaven of democracy, poured into Ireland, and were put into possession of the ancient inheritance of its inhabitants. And I speak with great personal respect of the men, when I state that a very considerable portion of the opulence and power of this Kingdom of Ireland continues at this day in the descendants of these motley adventurers.'

So terrible were the circumstances which attended the banishment of the Irish from their homes to a desolated corner of the Kingdom, that two intense curses, forged in the heat of that time, have not yet cooled. 'The curse of Cromwell on ye!' and 'To Hell or Connaught!'—what man, woman, or child, now living in Ireland, has not heard them?

The curse of Cromwell was not fully inflicted upon the generation to which it was decreed. Its consummation was reserved for the last and present generation of the Irish people. The English granters whose claims were confirmed after the Restoration, and their descendants, found it their interest to retain the native population on their estates instead of enforcing the order of the banishment. They were retained as laborers and tenants. Leases were granted them, and in time a sort of feudal attachment grew up between the peasants and their lords. The peasant came to have a custom tenure upon the land he tilled. The times changed; a monetary crisis occurred; landlords took to oppression. Finally, when they found it convenient—landlords—reviving the ancient legal right which had so long lain dormant, began to turn out their tenants whenever the latter could not or did not submit to demands for higher rents, or whenever their occupancy of the small farms proved in some other way disagreeable. I have not space, however, to revamp the history of the land tenure in Ireland. It is enough to say that at this time the condition of affairs in Ireland is practically as follows:

1. Almost the entire soil of Ireland is held by the descendants of a pack of English adventurers under titles of confiscation from the original Irish proprietors.

2. The native population of Ireland—that is the millions, who born on the soil, of parents descended from generation after generation of people also born on the soil—have no secure tenure upon the land.

3. The reason why they have no tenure is, in the first place, that they have no ownership of land; and in the second place, that they cannot obtain a lease of any patch of ground for a considerable time.

4. The 'rack rent' system which prevails permits them to occupy small farms at a certain rent; but in few cases (except in one or two counties where the usage is different) does this rent extend longer than a year, and even within that year the landlord may at his own free will reject the tenants and send them adrift.

5. The tenantry who occupy the soil under such conditions are, in point of fact, in the condition of serfs. The relation between them and their landlords is not—as said by recent writer—'the relation between landlord and tenant; it is that of the conquering lord over the conquered tiller of the soil, a relation in which the former exacts from the latter a tribute under the name of rent.'

6. The state of affairs between landlords and the people is, naturally and chronically, a state of war. The doom ordained by the original conquerors of the soil upon the natives conquered is being visited by the descendants of the natives. The latter experience the ban; they exist in Ireland, their native and rightful place of abode, without the power to claim it as their own. The law and the landlords are alike inimical to them. Look where they may, they can find no place where they can securely settle. They are pushed to the wall.

7. Pending an active war against their oppressors, thousands, even millions, of the native Irish have fled and are fleeing the country. They cannot live here under present circumstances. Poverty, sense of shame, and hatred of the landlords and the Government, impel them either to quit or fight. The sentiments of those who reach the United States in emigrant ships must be pretty familiar to you. The sentiments and intentions of large numbers who remain have accidentally become, within the last two months, pretty familiar.

The famous times—even the times of O'Connell—were as nothing to this. Fenianism and its aims were and are alike milk, honey, or dew, in the comparison. Fenianism has, as I believe, a great permanent historical object in view—the national independence of Ireland. The Irish tenantry, who undoubtedly sympathize with such a cause, have formed the more immediate resolve to crush or at least intimidate their landlords. Intimations of the policy to be pursued are received from half a dozen counties. To narrate the different schemes proposed, and to describe circumstances in the different counties, would take up too much of my time and too much of your type, and possibly, drain the patience of most of your readers. The end sought everywhere is the same.

Landlords, or agents who represent them, are, according to these reports, to be put under the ban of the Irish, and dealt with according to Irish law!

'Irish law' may sound like a misnomer. People say, correctly, that there is no written law in Ireland save the British statutes, which do not half apply; here, and the old confiscation laws which have never been repealed. Irishmen who feel these laws to be hideously unjust, and who have no hope that they will be altered by the British Parliament it seems, propose to create a law for themselves. What judge or minister was it who declared that he 'could not draw an indictment against a whole people?' Yet the British Government has done this. The whole Irish people are convinced that such an indictment is of no avail.

They reason, briefly, in this way: 'We are the inhabitants, native and many of this realm. The few who are over us abide here in the attitude, and are supported by the military power of foreign tyrants. We are a people—a nation. They are a band of adventurers. They have laws for their own benefit and our exclusion. Since they deny us every decent privilege under those laws, why are we not justified in adopting laws for our own protection? They visit capital punishment upon us, why shall we not visit capital punishment upon them—we, who are the people, upon them, the malefactors and disturbers of society and the public peace? It is absurd to say that we, the people, are subordinate to them, the criminals? Because a robber is truly armed is he less

a robber? Because he exhibits a statute authorizing his crime, is he less a criminal? If we are reduced to such a poverty-stricken state that we have not the weapons nor the means to resist these banditti openly, are we not just in the deliberate resolve to execute them and rid ourselves of them in any way? Is not any measure of resistance from a pack of alien oppressors who are absorbing all the resources of the soil, and degrading its inhabitants for their personal benefit, rather a national, public and social duty, than a matter of individual conscience? To shoot or hang a criminal is in other countries justified by law. To shoot or hang a criminal is in this country equally justifiable by a law sanctioned by a majority of the inhabitants.'

This logic sounds terrible. But it is a curious fact that it has no terrible sound or meaning to Irish ears. The fact is most curious, when we reflect that the Irish people are comparatively free from indulgence in gross, extreme crimes.

Irishmen in England, Irishmen in America—at least the ignorant classes—are generally, and soon, transformed into something better or worse than they have been in Ireland. The statistics of crime in the three kingdoms prove that, in proportion to the population England has forty per cent. more crimes than Ireland, and that Scotland has nearly double the population. The official returns of convictions for criminal offences in 1866, were as follows: In England and Wales, with a population of twenty millions, there were 14,254 convictions; in Scotland, with a population of more than three millions, 2,259; and in Ireland, with a population of over five and a half millions, 2,418. It cannot be said, even admitting the proneness of this hot tempered race to engage in rows, election fights, riots, &c., &c., that they are disposed to great crimes. Therefore, if it is actually meditated by the masses of the people to institute a deliberate system of murder against foreign landlords and their agents, we must believe that such a system is organized in the belief that it is a measure of public necessity, and that it is not considered as a criminal measure, any more than an execution at Newgate or the shooting down of a declared enemy in arms from behind an ambush can be considered criminal. In the carrying out of the purpose in view, every individual Irishman would act as a soldier or as a sheriff's officer, and with as little consciousness of personal guilt. Backed by the sentiment and the will of the community, and taught from his childhood to look upon the landlords and the agents as outlaws and oppressors, he would be fortified by the conviction that he was merely enforcing a just edict.

Frightful as such reasoning is, Irishmen find little difficulty in enforcing it upon their countrymen at this time. They recall the significant fact that the British Government and the people of every land were aroused to the consideration of Irish grievances, after all other appeals had failed, by the riots and explosions across the channel last year. These outrages were supposed, whether justly or not, to have been perpetrated by Fenians. The Government had its attention turned by them to Ireland, and at once began pottering away at the proposed 'reforms' in the church and election systems, which are laid over until the next session. The real grievances—the land system in Ireland and the despotism of the landlords—was not yet touched by Parliament. Nor have the Irish people any hope that the relief they demand will be granted them. Hence the alarming insinuations, and alleged preparations for the conflict just foreshadowed.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

Miss Julia Agnes Dowdall, daughter of Mr. Francis Dowdall, Ballinabon County Longford in religion, Sister Mary Bernard, recently made her solemn vows in the convent chapel, Ballinrobe, and dedicated herself for life to the service of Almighty God.

The Cork Herald of August 22, says:—It is in contemplation to present Father Corrigan with a suitable testimonial and address on the occasion of his leaving Cork for America, whether he goes on a mission. While his unexpected departure from amongst us must be a source of unfeigned regret to all who were acquainted with the good priest, it is satisfactory to know that he will bear with him a token of the devotion and respect of his congregation. For many years connected with the Mathew Friary, the Rev. Father Corrigan endeared himself to the people, and made his name a household word among the poor.

The Dublin Freeman says:—On Wednesday last, August 26, the Rev. Michael Gough, of Callinstown, county Westmeath, left the North-wall by the Lady Eglinton, for London, where he will embark on board the Glendower for the distant mission of Maidland, Australia. Father Gough was amongst the first students who entered Drumcondra College where, having creditably completed his studies, he in the year '47 proceeded to the mission of Madras, in India, where he labored for 17 years, when he was compelled to come home by ill health. Again restored to health he goes to new missionary labors having as companions Rev. Mr. Lawless, of Galway, and four nuns of the order of St. Dominic, from St. Mary's Convent, Kingstown.

DUBLIN, Aug. 26.—Election disturbances are becoming frequent. At Waterford on Monday two rival candidates for the suffrages of the city electors suddenly encountered each other and entered so warmly upon a discussion of their relative rights to canvass the electors that they nearly went the length of settling the dispute by applying the test of physical force. Sir Henry W. Barron, one of the present members, was presenting his canvass, accompanied by some of his chief supporters and the usual mob that think themselves an indispensable element in these deputations to the 'free and independent.' While so engaged they met Mr. S. T. Grubb, a new and opposing candidate, although of similar politics. The Waterford Mail, which recounts the affair, says that Sir Henry accosted Mr. Grubb and boldly questioned his right to canvass the city Mr. Grubb made the only reply that could be expected, viz. that he had as good a right as Sir Henry. Sir Henry then taxed Mr. Grubb with having made certain statements, adding that if he had made them it was a lie. He then threatened to horsewhip the new candidate from one end of the quay to the other. Mr. Grubb retorted by defying his opponent, and at the close of the interview, the remainder of which was equally stormy, proceeded to an adjacent shop, and purchased 'a large blackhorn stick with an immense ferrule.'

The Mail adds that it is not unlikely the sitting member will be a defendant in the Petty Sessions' Court on Thursday.—Times Co.

DUBLIN, Sept. 1.—The protracted inquiry into the fatal riots at Monaghan on the 13th of July shows signs of drawing to a close. All the Catholics charged with having taken part in the stone-throwing on that day have been committed for trial at the assizes. The inquiry into the case of Baird, who is in custody under the coroner's warrant on a charge of manslaughter, it will be remembered, was adjourned until after the decision of the Court of Queen's Bench on an application to quash the coroner's warrant on the ground of irregularity. The decision—sustaining the regularity of the warrant in point of form, although not pronouncing any opinion regard the legality of the coroner's conduct in other respects—having been given, Baird will be again brought before the magistrates on Wednesday, and the magisterial inquiry will be proceeded with.

CORK, Sept. 15.—The City Government of Cork has offered a reward of £100 for the arrest of the incendiaries who caused the recent fires in this city and vicinity.

At Banbridge, also an inquiry into disturbances of a similar character has resulted in the committal of the prisoners—eight in number—for trial.

The Cork Examiner says that it is the intention of the Hon. Robert Boyle, cousin of Lord Cork, and son of the late Hon. John Boyle, who formerly represented the county, to come forward and seek the representation, as a Liberal, and a supporter of Mr. Gladstone's policy.

The Liberals of Cork at a public meeting held on the 25th ult., expressed their entire confidence in their parliamentary representatives, John Francis Maguire and N. D. Murphy, and pledged to them a continuance of support at the next election.

The Cork Examiner says:—On Thursday, (Aug. 27th) the tenantry on the estate of Mr. Chichester Nagle were entertained by their landlord at dinner in Mallow. Several speeches were made after dinner Mr. Nagle, who entered into various social and political topics, condemned the policy of Mr. Scully towards his tenantry, and declared that cordial relations between landlord and tenant, based upon equitable dealing, was the only effectual guarantee for the prosperity of the country. He also expressed a hope that the disestablishment of the Protestant Church would be effected in the next session of Parliament, but disapproved of the refusal of the Catholic clergy to accept an endowment.

The Examiner says—On Thursday evening (Aug. 25th) a fatal occurrence took place near Youghal.—Mr. Wynne, conductor of a string band in this city, while proceeding with two of his assistants to the residence of a gentleman in the county of Waterford, where he had been engaged to play, came into collision with some country people on the road. A fight ensued, and Wynne, drawing a knife, threatened to stab any one who should assail him. A man named Hegarty, undeterred by the threat, rushed at Wynne, and received a stab in the left breast, which produced instantaneous death. Wynne and three others engaged in the encounter have been arrested.

A serious affray occurred at Clare Castle on the night of Sunday, 23rd ult., among some soldiers of a detachment of the 62d British Regiment and civilians. The quarrel arose out of a dispute at a boxing match. The soldiers took off their belts and used them as weapons. The civilians fired volleys of stones upon the soldiers. Many of the windows were broken, and considerable damage done.

A 'Tenant Voter,' writing to the Tralee 'Chronicle,' calls on the junior member for Kerry to give an 'explanation of his pro landlord and anti-tenant proceedings in the expiring Parliament.' Three weeks ago, he says, he wrote another letter to the same journal on the same subject, and he adds, 'No word of explanation has since been seen. It would seem as if our claims were treated simply with contempt.' Again he says: 'The time for this sort of thing is past; we cannot and will not be outraged with impunity.'

On the evening of Sunday, 23d ult., Mr. James Metcalf residing with a lady named Miss Mary Lawlor, at King's House, Chapelizod, was killed by a master plasterer named Joseph Peter Dawson, aged 46 years. Mr. Metcalf was the administrator of the affairs of Miss Lawlor who is over 90 years of age, and in such capacity probably had some quarrel with Dawson, who forced his way into King's House and inflicted injuries on Metcalf in the presence of his young wife, of which he died, Dawson was at once arrested.

A Colonial telegram announces, under date 26th ult., that William E. Collett, Esq., will contest the county on Conservative principles. He says the question upon which the great issue is to be staked is not one of Reform, but of disestablishment. At the close of his address he adds: 'I was born a Protestant, and will support that faith in which I was born and bred. The motto of my family is 'Deeds, not words.' It is said a second Conservative candidate will come forward. Mr. Collett's father represented Oshel for many years.

The construction of the new iron bridge at New Ross progresses steadily.—The first cylinder, put down on the 18th of May last, has made two runs, or steps as they are technically designated, through the strata of sand and mud beneath the surface, which is forty feet deep, and is now five feet below the original boring, yet the engineers are doubtful whether it has reached the rock.

Several of the Liberal journals have articles on the recent speech of the Lord Lieutenant at Derry. They take a less sanguine view of the condition and prospects of the country, decline to thank Mr. Disraeli or the Duke of Abercorn for the good harvest, and remind his Excellency that the Habeas Corpus Act is still suspended and that, while speaking of the tranquillity of the country, he has been silent about the disturbances in the North on the 12th of August.

Mr. J. Gordon, ex-constable, writes to the 'Express' to contradict a statement of the 'Neuegh Guardian' that he was killed while attempting to execute a civil bill decree. He states that no whatever was made upon him, and that he never acted as a bailiff.

The Corporation of Cork has unanimously passed a resolution proposed by Mr. D. Sullivan and seconded by Mr. Dwyer, calling for the liberation of the Fenian prisoners. Mr. Dwyer, in the course of his address in support of the motion, said that the Fenians had been driven to adopt the course they took by miracle and oppression.

Messrs. A. Kivanagh and Henry Bruen are the candidates in the field for the parliamentary representation of the county Carlow. Mr. Osborne Stock is the conservative candidate for the Borough.

A 'Galway Independent Club' has been formed for the purpose of freeing the town from orange ascendancy. No candidate for parliamentary honors will be supported by its members, who will not pledge themselves to support Mr. Gladstone in pulling down the Law Church.

Alderman John Reynolds, who represented this city during one session of Parliament as the successor of Mr. W. H. Gregory, and for many years took a prominent part in political affairs, has just died at the age of 73 years. He possessed great ability and an independent spirit, which he evinced in a remarkable way during O'Connell's lifetime by openly withstanding 'the Liberator' in the Municipal Council upon a question of financial management and maintaining the position in spite of obloquy and opposition. Upon all other subjects he cordially concurred in opinion with the great popular leader, and as a testimony of his grateful recollection of O'Connell's services he induced the corporation to remove from the interior the colossal statue which now stands in front of the City Hall. Alderman Reynolds' funeral was solemnized yesterday, and was largely attended by the citizens.

A potato riot, occurred on Monday at Cork. A man named Martin had become obnoxious to some of the inhabitants, and especially to some of the dealers in potatoes, on account of his having purchased largely for shipment to England. On his appearance in the market in the neighbourhood of the Coal quay on Monday, he was mobbed by a number of the dealers, chiefly women. He was obliged to put himself under the protection of the police. A large quantity of potatoes which were lying for shipment on another part of the quay attracted the attention of the same parties, and several sticks were thrown into the river. Three or four of the ringleaders were then arrested, and will be prosecuted on the charge of stealing the potatoes.

The Tipperary correspondent of the Cork Examiner under date Aug. 27th, says:—The old man, Patrick Dwyer, in whose house the Ballycohy encounter took place, and John Dwyer, a young man his cousin, the only persons left in custody since last court day, were this day brought up on remand before the magistrates. There being no evidence against them, they were discharged on bail. There is now, therefore, no one in custody in connection with this affair.

I have to mention a circumstance which will astonish your readers, as it has, I confess, amazed me. If I may rely on the information which has reached me, and I have no reason to doubt its truth, Mr. Scully's son, and the intended heir to his many acres, was in town, to-day for the purpose of serving a notice to quit on Patrick Dwyer, the tenant who was in goal. For this purpose he made application to a magistrate to get permission to get into prison. I am glad to tell you he was indignantly refused. A very gratifying circumstance has come to my knowledge in connexion with this affair. Mr. Moore, the present representative of the county, has offered to purchase the demesne of Ballycohy, giving to its present owner the whole of his purchase money, with interest, and all the expenses that Mr. Scully has been at.

Writing upon the recent scene at the petty assize at Banbridge, the Reformer, the new Liberal paper in Edinburgh, says:—'Only think of the prisoners let out of the dock to entreat their brother Orangemen outside the court house to have mercy on the magistrates! It is really laughable, if it were not such an outrage against all law and order. And these Orangemen are the boasted adherents of the Protestant religion—the crown and constitution—of loyalty to the sovereign—of an open Bible! What do such men know of the Bible or its great teachings? What do they know of loyalty or of the good order of society under a constitutional Government? And it is under the beak of this Orange ascendancy and system that Irish Roman Catholics have been ground down to the dust; and it is thus the Protestant religion has been presented to them! How could Protestant truth spread when so grossly misrepresented by these miscreants? Protestantism can never have fair play in Ireland until the State Church and Orangemen be abolished both together.'

A Wexford correspondent under date of 24th ult. says:—The serving of the threatening notices is happily, as a general rule, the relations between our landlords and their tenantry are of an amicable character. Two such notices have, however, been found posted, one upon the chapel of Glenryan and another upon the g-tenhouse of Mr. Rickard, of Ballydean, a townland situated some ten miles from Wexford, in the direction of Enniscurry. It appears that Mr. Rickard having recently purchased an estate of about 400 acres, in the Landed Estates Court, demanded increased rents from some of his tenantry shortly after he became proprietor. I cannot say whether the rent demanded was excessive or not, but it appears that the tenants consider it so. Mr. Rickard has been threatened with death, unless he chooses to abate his demands. The notices had the figures of a coffin and cross. The police have not been able to trace out the perpetrators of the outrage, though they have made a most diligent search throughout the parish.

THE SURPRISE AT BALLYCOHY.—The Kilkenny Moderator, referring to the affray at Ballycohy, states:—It is not the fault of the present Government that an amendment of the land laws in Ireland was not introduced last session. Lord Mayo prepared a bill with that object; but certain Irish members, who are always talking about the rights of the tenants, gave it such opposition that it was obliged to be withdrawn. A previous Conservative Government also offered legislation on the same subject, and we had the testimony of the late Judge Sheehy, the fact of Napier's bill being a better measure for the occupants of the land than that suggested by the 'Irish Tenant League'; but our swaggering Irish patriots would have none of it, the prospect being deprived of a grievance being to them their bitterest ill! On the same subject, the London Morning Post remarks: 'Mr. Scully stood upon legal rights and resolved to enforce them. He expected resistance and notified as much by carrying a double-barreled rifle and a revolver; but unexpectedly the resistance was more determined than he reckoned on. Legal violence on one side led to illegal violence on the other. The law came armed and the people armed to meet it. They regarded the affair as a social war. They looked upon the arms as assumed in self-defence, and fired at the officers of the law as invaders of home. Their sense of bitterness and unscrupulousness of politics which was ready to resort to any violence and which did actually resort to murder to resist what they felt to be a legal injustice and a social wrong. This, we are persuaded, is the real explanation of this latest agrarian outrage.'

The Lord Lieutenant takes a fair, candid, and judicious view of Ireland, with a pleasant mixture of private opinion here and there. He congratulates Ireland on the decreased emigration, it having fallen to the moderate rate of 60,000, and seems to believe that the hemorrhage may be altogether stopped. Of course it is patriotic as well as official duty to wish to keep the Irishman at home; but for his own sake we cannot but wish to see him in a country where he can have land for nothing, or good wages if he prefers them, and either of them with the very desirable opportunity of mixing with other races.—Migration, mixture of race, variety of employment, and liberty of action seem conditions of civilization, and what we wish for the Irishman is only the very process by which the mixture of races in this island has attained to its much envied prosperity. Men are wanted in America and Australia, whereas it is clear that the narrow limits of the Emerald Isle will not satisfy the ambition of half a million who are peasant proprietors. It is a simple arithmetical question, and we see no practical answer, except that an Irishman who wants to farm his own land and who cannot get land in his native isle, must go where he can get it. Meanwhile the world is becoming in fact one country, with the ocean for its great thoroughfare, and Derry itself sees fleets of sailing vessels, steamers, and even Transatlantic lines that could not have been imagined or believed even thirty years ago. So much for the men. Cattle and even pigs appear to be somewhat diminished during the last year, the people having raised larger stocks than they could feed, and having found also a very good market in the country. There appears to have been a very large addition indeed to the land under wheat and other cereals, a good deal less has been sown, more has been mown for hay, and many thousand acres cultivated for flax during the cold death have been restored to other crops. The Lord Lieutenant seems to notice this with regret, not so much because it is the decline of a branch of husbandry, but because it indicates, in his opinion, some defect or backwardness. The cultivation of flax seems to be particularly unfortunate in one way or another. Of course the crop lies under a very oppressive suspicion of being very exhaustive and, is therefore, positively forbidden in most English leases. The only way to obviate this is to restore to the land either the seed, or the portion of the stalk separated by the process of scutching, or the water in which the flax has been steeped. At present the seed, the refuse after scutching, and the water employed in 'rotting' the stalks do not return to the land, so the water is voted a nuisance wherever it happens to be. This is an English as well as an Irish question, and the Duke of Abercorn would add much to the lustre of his new title if he could by any means remove the difficulties which so strongly obstruct and limit this ancient and indispensable branch of husbandry.—[Times.]

The Cork Examiner, referring to the incendiary fires which have occurred near Cork, says that there is some allegation of 'resentment' towards Mr. W. because of what was considered the excessive machinery; but, considering how extensive and dead, almost universal, the employment of steam implements in substitution for manual labour has become, it is difficult to regard such a motive as a fact.

IRELAND HAS NO FRIEND BUT HERSELF.—Ireland has no one to rely upon for the redress of the wrongs that paralyze her energies but herself. To say that the most liberal of her English friends desire to see her truly prosperous is a delusion. To imagine that France will send a fleet and an army to liberate her from English slavery is a stretch of imagination which we refuse to credit. And to think that America will lose one cent in despatching succor to the Irish war party, who say the sword alone can bring us a reign of justice is a statement not deserving of the slightest credit. If Ireland revolted, and continued for a year in arms, disputing with her foes, and was able to keep the green flag flying despite the efforts of the enemy to strike it down, she might receive some foreign assistance. But who is credulous enough to believe that anything so extraordinary could be accomplished by a nation, which is disarmed, and possesses no one with sufficient military talent to marsh her sons in battle array, and lead them into battle for the independence of Ireland? We do not believe that there is any possibility of witnessing such an event, and we think the Irish people should make a virtue of necessity, and use the only weapons within their reach—those of peaceful warfare—for their deliverance. They have lost their native parliament, and until it is restored, they must send representatives to the imperial senate. If these representatives are nothing but cheats, then Ireland will be cheated; but if they are honest men, they will be able to effect some benefits for their country. At the present moment there are some two or three hundred candidates moving through the country, four-fifths of whom are not worthy of the slightest confidence. They make great professions of patriotism. They promise to defend our rights, redress our wrongs, and make Ireland a perfect paradise. But the greater part of them, seek the trust of the people that they may use it as merchandise, and dispose of it to the highest bidder. If the electors of Ireland return such men, and then find themselves sold to the British government, they will have no one to blame for it but themselves. They should take special care not to be deceived by any one. It is because they have not elected proper members that tenant right has been so long delayed, and that the alien Church stands still erect, mocking them as slaves, and ridiculing those things they hold most sacred. The Irish electors, then, have the destinies of the country in their own hands, and if they misuse their power, the misgovernment of the country will continue. Let them take special care of what they are doing, for they have no real friends but themselves, and if they are deluded andajoiled, want, misery and wretchedness will long abide in the country.—[Dundalk Democrat.]

The London correspondent of the Liverpool 'Albion' says: I have never known more general indignation in London than has been felt at the conduct of Mr. William Scully. He and his leasars have caused men to almost put out of sight the terrible murders in which his assertion of landlord atrocities have resulted. Of course every one condemns the assassins; but I would be telling an untruth if I asserted that sympathy is felt here with Mr. Scully. There is very deep indignation at the murder of the unfortunate agent and policeman, and much commiseration in respect of the grief into which the families of these two men have been plunged. Mr. William Scully, no doubt, views with horror the agitation for tenant-right, but poetical justice is accomplished in the fact that no man has done more to promote it. The Irish Church is condemned by the great majority of this community, but the Irish land-gravians has not, up to this, been at all so generally admitted. One constantly hears this statement: 'The same landlords exist in Ireland as are in existence in this country. The Irish people have no right to exceptional legislation in this respect, and the demand for it shows that they want to do an injustice to the landlord class.' Now, since Mr. William Scully's dealings with his tenants have been brought to light, every one here is saying: 'The Irish farmers ought to be protected by law against such conditions as this man attempts to impose on his tenants, and he ought not to be allowed the assistance of a force paid by the nation at large in carrying out a policy which no landlord in England or in Scotland would dare to adopt.'

According to the following paragraph in the 'Pall Mall Gazette,' the deans of the Anglican Church must be a very useful class of men, particularly in Ireland: 'With two deaneries vacant, one in England, the other in Ireland, it naturally occurs to the unsophisticated mind to ask what is a dean, and what are his functions? A dean, then, is a clergyman who receives a handsome income for regulating, in some sort of intermittent fashion, the services in a cathedral church. He is, in fact, a sort of clerical churchwarden, with the right to preach, and to appoint others to preach, and also to forbid others to preach. His work, in truth, is infinitesimally small, he has a handsome salary, and the house which is his official residence is comfortable. Consequently, deaneries are held to be the special perquisites of the English aristocracy, either in consideration of the dean's personal or matrimonial relations. Out of the twenty-seven English deaneries about one-half are held by gentlemen who are either the sons of peers, or have married the daughter of peers, or have some other connection with the territorial interests of the country. Lord Palmerston's rule, as suggested by Lord Shaftesbury, that, if possible, bishops should be selected from the ranks of those whose names are not only in the book of life but also in the peerage, is acted upon with even more fidelity in the making of deans. The working cathedral clergy are the minor canons, with whom the dignitaries for the most part decline to associate in that smallest among small institutions, the society of a cathedral city.'

A circular having been issued by the Protestant Archdeacons of Armagh and Dublin to the archdeacons of the other dioceses in Ireland inciting them to co-operate in soliciting the Protestant Bishops to pray that writs should issue conveying the Convocation of the Church of Ireland, Archdeacon Martin, of Kilmore, has published a reply to the invitation, in which he comments on the use of the words 'Church of Ireland,' instead of 'the Irish branch of the United Church of England and Ireland,' and expresses the opinion that the revival of Convocation in Ireland at the present crisis could not enable the Irish clergy in the slightest degree to meet the hostility with which they are now assailed. This can only be done, he says, by helping to increase the number of members of Parliament favourable to the maintenance of the Irish Church, a work in which he does not see that the revival of Convocation would assist. On the contrary, he thinks that as the safety of the Irish Establishment depends on the strength of England's conviction of the unity of the two Churches, 'it would tend rather at this moment to shake than to strengthen the conviction for Englishmen generally to hear for the first time of the Assemblies' decrees and debates in Ireland, of Conventions which, in their presidents and Houses of Lords and Lower Houses, resemble Parliaments, and which thus may confirm an impression—already too widely spread in England—that we are really two distinct Churches, with separate, or perhaps opposite, interests'

A Limerick correspondence dated Aug. 23, says:—'The provisions of the new parliamentary Reform Bill—so far as the lodger franchise goes—will add but few additional electors to the city roll as may be inferred from the fact that in this borough, with a population of nearly 60,000 inhabitants, only thirty-five notices of claim have been served on the Town Clerk.' Friday last '1st' inst., having been the last day for that purpose.—Had proper exertion been used for any side, the number might be brought to 800 but so far as the people themselves go, they are quite indifferent about having the privilege to exercise the franchise. Under the Valuation Clause,

where parties occupying premises rated at £4 are entitled to be placed on the roll, the same apathy is apparent.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE REV. MONSIGNOR TALBOT ON RELIGION IN ENGLAND. On Monday the Rev. Monsignor Talbot, Chamberlain to the Pope, preached at St. Mary's Catholic Church, Moorfields. In the progress of his discourse, which was an appeal for a fund to restore the Church of St. Thomas at Rome, the reverend orator spoke at some length regarding the attitude of religion in England. He had, he said, come from Rome, from the only city in the world in which religion was predominant. For some months past he had been travelling through the cities and villages of England, and he was grieved to behold the spiritual desert which existed in this beautiful island. The higher classes pursued their pleasures and the bent of their predominant ideas, while the poor, abandoned to their own vices, were in some places in a state of brutality. How had it come to pass that this beautiful island was a spiritual desert? The answer constituted a sad story. England was once the island of saints. To St. Peter the order was given to evangelize the world, and he was commissioned not to confine his teaching to the Jews but to extend it also to the Gentiles. He it was who sent apostolic letters all over the world, and directed Apostles to preach the Gospel through the nations of the earth. St. Patrick, who found Ireland peopled by a race of savages, tried to evangelize that country, but failed at first, because he had not received the blessing of the Vicar of Christ. But having gone to Rome and received that benediction, he converted the whole country, which still remained an example of devotion to the Holy See and to the Catholic Church.—So it was also with St. Boniface, who converted the Germans after his mission had been blessed by the Pope. Having sketched the history of the conversion of England by St. Augustine, the preacher proceeded to say that 400 years after that apostle of the faith had come to this island, the land was conquered by a race who were clad in iron from head to foot. The people commenced by insulting the Holy See, and the devotion of the simple Saxon inhabitants to the Vicar of Christ became less fervent day by day. So things proceeded until Thomas a Becket, a Saxon was murdered by the barons of Henry II. a Norman. Thomas a Becket was the humblest of men, and the holiest of prelates. All history had falsified his character. He loved the poor, and gave them all he could bestow. His humility was proverbial, and still he was put to death. Why? Because he defended the poor, and the rights of the poor and of the Church. Henry VIII. accomplished what Henry II had begun. He deserted allegiance to the Holy See because the Pope would not sanction a sacrilegious marriage. It was an afterthought to say that he did so because the people of England did not believe in transubstantiation and the invocation of saints. Although he was repeving a sad story he was cheered to see rising up all over the island side by side with the magnificent cathedrals built by our Catholic ancestors simple and unassuming temples of God. He was cheered also to observe this increased devotion to the Holy See, and to know that the sons of the highest in the land were willing to enrol themselves as simple soldiers to defend the Vicar of Christ from the assaults of the miscreants of Italy. Catholic worship was being extended and he hoped that the day was not far distant when this country might seek for union with the Holy See and make reparation for the past. He then briefly sketched the history of the Church of St. Thomas in Rome, and said that now it was in ruins. England was the only country in the world which had not its national Church in the capital of Christendom. If the Catholic Church was rising from its ashes in England, why should not the Church of St. Thomas rise from its ruins in Rome? England was the first country that ever erected a national Church in Rome, and he believed those who listened to him to restore what had been for 1,000 years the memorial to St. Thomas.

THE LATE CARDINAL WISEMAN.—A piece of ground, of nearly three acres extent, has been secured in Westminster, near Buckingham Palace and the splendid range of buildings now in course of erection on the Belgtravian estate of the Marquis of Westminster, on which it is intended to erect a cathedral for the diocese of Westminster, and as a memorial of the late Cardinal Wiseman. On the completion of the cathedral the remains of the Cardinal, which now lie in St. Mary's Cemetery, Kensal Green will be removed to the chapel to be built for their reception. Meanwhile, Mr. Pugin has been commissioned to furnish a design for the shrine which is to cover the grave in the cemetery.

GROWTH OF ROMANISM IN GREAT BRITAIN.—Such is the caption of a Circular recently issued by the Scottish Reformation Society. A ter a cool deal of inebrious twaddle the document closes with the following lamentation:—'Romanism has been making rapid strides in this country, especially since the re-establishment of the Romish hierarchy, whereby the whole machinery of the Church of Rome and its canon law are wielded against the great principles of the reformation. Romish priests are now endowed, in connection with the army, navy, prisons, reformatory and industrial institutions, and common schools—besides the maintenance of a college at Maynooth, and chaplains in connection with the various public institutions in Ireland. It has been estimated that upwards of a thousand pounds a day is paid out of the British treasury for the promotion of Romanism. Monasteries, in defiance of the law, are established, and convents are multiplied throughout the country. Every session of Parliament, for many years, has brought fresh demands and produced new concessions, until, at last the Protestantism of the throne itself, and thereby the liberties of the nation, are threatened with subversion.'

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The registration of voters for the forthcoming Parliamentary election which will commence about the 13th of November next is being prosecuted vigorously throughout the British Islands. At many places women demanded that their names be placed upon the lists of voters on the ground that they possessed the proper qualification prescribed by the reform bill and the legal aspects of the question as well as the extent of the movement have excited much interest on the subject. Over six thousand women claimed the right to be registered in Manchester alone, and their demands were urged in an ample speech before the registering official by Miss Lydia Brecher. After arguments on both sides the claim was disallowed. Similar proceedings took place in other towns and in some cases the question was referred for legal decision. The question has finally been brought before the judges at Westminster, and they have overruled the application of women to be registered as voters, on the ground that an amendment to the reform bill, which that proposed in the House of Commons by Mr. Mill, substituting the word 'person' for 'man' was rejected, and that by this action the house clearly indicated the intent and purpose of the bill in this respect.

PROGRESS OF RITUALISM.—The following is from the pen of the Rev. E. Husband, as published in the Church News:—'To a Catholic mind there is but one resource outside our own branch of the Oubank, and this is Rome. But can we do this? I think not.—Not that we do not esteem her as a Catholic Church; not that we do not regard her sacraments as equally valid with our own; not that we do not feel that we owe her a debt of gratitude for what she has done for us in bygone days; but as English Catholics, we believe the Church of England is by God's appointment England's own Catholic Church; and that it is our duty to stand by her in all times of oppression and persecution as well as in the time of prosperity and peace. But if our bishops and legislators persist in driving us, and robbing us of our Catholic faith, what are we to do? The cold, lifeless, unsympathizing heart of one who wears a mitre, or ermine, cannot understand how dear and precious is the Catholic faith to an earnest, zealous soul. They seem to judge others by their own standard, and to place earnestness and religious zeal in the same boat with idiosyncrasy and fanaticism. They do not seem to understand that Catholics would as soon, eye, far sooner, think of losing their lives, than of giving up for one moment such momentous doctrines as the Sacrifice of the Altar or the power of the Keys. These doctrines once thoroughly believed in, rivet themselves to the soul with an indissoluble connection. They become our very life—the essence of religion. 'If Cesar forbids the use of the legal vestments, 'incense or lights, is it not very much the same thing as saying that the Eucharist is not a Sacrifice; that Christ is not objectively present; that the Mass is not the chief act of Christian worship? Why are our ceremonies multiplied, our services more adorned at the celebration of holy communion, if it is not that we believe Christ's presence to be more real than that at matins or evensong? And surely these are questions we may well ask, with the Ritual Commission and Privy Council judgments awaiting us as events yet to take place. 'I believe that 'concessions,' even in small matters will eventually lead to legislation.—Dr. Littledale, in his recent lecture upon 'innovations,' said: 'We don't mean to be quiet, and we don't mean to recede, and we don't mean to be outdone.' Good. And the way in which the Catholic party are putting it practices these words argues, I trust, well for the future. But the aggressive force of Ritualistic legislation is endeavoring to thrust itself upon us, and we must be active, zealous defenders against the assault. I am confident that in the present crisis our strength is not to sit still, much less 'concession.'

The following remarks on a sermon by the Rev. Dr. Lee, a Ritualist, are from a journal of that denomination: 'It was to be expected that as the Catholic Revival progressed, the position of Our Lady would come to be considered first in its dogmatic and then in its practical character. Theological treatises will give us the first, while sermons and devotional writings must supplement them for the information and practice of the faithful. Dr. Lee's sermon, 'Mary the Mother of God,' is one of the first of these attempts to bring long neglected truths before our congregations. It is not to be expected that all who are theoretically sound upon the doctrine of the Incarnation will at once be able to see all the legitimate deductions which follow, but time and the increase of devotion to our blessed Lord and those nearest to Him, will gradually show that to be simple and beautiful which at first may sound startling. Dr. Lee shows how the rise of heresies necessitated the gradual consolidation of the honor to which Our Lady's position in the Christian dispensation entitled her, and quotes from the Fathers passages which show from the first how she had been regarded as the Mother of all Christians. Possibly the view taken by Dr. Lee of the Blessed Virgin Mother's sufferings may require some qualification before it can be considered to express the whole truth, nor can it be advisable to say that her sorrow was without consolation. Meditation and devotion as they increase will advance, and if need be, correct our ideas on this three points Dr. Lee specially brings before us: 1.—The Martyrdom of Mary; 2.—The fact that Mary is the Mother of the faithful; 3.—The veneration due to the Mother of God. Dr. Lee is one of the few who have ventured to dwell upon a subject of which too many have what Dr. Pusey has called 'a diseased dread,' and he deserves the thanks of all who believe that increase of love to the mother must necessarily accompany that of her divine Son.'

The Rev. W. N. Truss, of Donington, near Watlington, wrote the Premier the following question:—'Can women vote at the next election? and received the reply from Mr. Montagu Corry that: 'it rests with the revising barrister alone to decide whether names are properly placed on the list by the revisers.' It appears however, that any person registering the name of a woman, or of any man unqualified to vote, is liable to a fine of £500. A movement has been set on foot in Paisley for getting up a public testimonial to Samuel O'Connor a young Irish emigrant, who has saved three persons from drowning in the river Gart, and had also rescued two parties from the river Colten, Ireland, previous to coming to Scotland, while he had dived three times after another, in whom however life was extinct when brought to the surface. It is a curious fact that while not forty persons in Glasgow have voluntarily paid their poor rates so as to entitle them to a vote, no fewer than 310 working men in the neighborhood, and much smaller town of Greenock have paid their rates, although they had not been assessed. This is accounted for by the eager determination shown by the working men of the latter town to elect Mr. Christie as member of Parliament. A prize of a hundred guineas is offered for an essay on 'Eptomania,' with a view to determine whether a passion for thieving should be held as disqualifying for employments of trust and authority under the Crown; also to inquire under what circumstances this mischievous propensity becomes criminal.' The essays are to be sent to Dr. David Wilson, Brooks street, Grosvenor Square, London.

EMIGRATION FROM LIVERPOOL.—The returns for the last month show that there has been a considerable falling off in the emigration from Liverpool in August 1868, compared with August 1867. During the month just ended the total emigration from Liverpool was 11,145 against 12,575 in August 1867. To the United States there were 9,237 emigrants, and to Canada 1,579.

SUNDAY IN LEEDS.—On a recent Assize Sunday in Leeds Mr. Baron Bramwell and Mr. Justice Lush visited the Exhibition, and for several hours enjoyed an inspection of the splendid art works there collected. On the same Sunday Mr. Councillor Clapham gave a band performance of sacred music in the Leeds Royal Park, which was attended by many hundreds of the working classes, for which 'offences' he was fined £5 and costs by the local magistrates. Mr. Clapham has issued a bill in which he says that he has, during the present summer, been compelled to pay £91 in fines (exclusive of costs) for giving performances of sacred music on Sundays.—[Leeds Daily Express.]

MR. GLADSTONE AND OXFORD.—Rumors are afloat, which must be taken for what they are worth, that some of the leading Liberals of the University of Oxford are discussing the propriety of putting Mr. Gladstone in nomination at the forthcoming general election. Since his rejection in favor of Mr. Hardy it is said the Liberal party has been greatly strengthened in the University, and it is thought that Mr. Gladstone might without difficulty be returned now.—[Pall Mall Gazette.]

MR. MURPHY'S LECTURES PROHIBITED.—Mr. Murphy, whose lectures at Ashton, Bury, Bolton, Dunkenfield, Staley bridge, and Rochdale, have been the cause of so much violence, riot, and tumult, has advertised a series of lectures at Manchester this week. In consequence of information sworn before the mayor on Saturday that such lectures would be likely to lead to a breach of the peace, a meeting of the city justices was held yesterday in the mayor's parlor, when it was decided that the lectures should not be allowed, and Captain Pain, the chief constable, was directed to give public notice of the decision, and to take all necessary steps for preventing the lectures and for preserving the peace.

The Lunatic Wood, whose conduct gave rise to the report of an attempt on the Queen's life, has been sent to England at his own request. His insanity has nothing to do with Fanaticism.

The treatment of Ireland is recognized by all men as destined to be, what Mr. Bright says it will prove, the foremost question to be considered by the new

Parliament. Not only so, but the actual course of legislation with reference to the Irish Establishment is as good as settled. All attempts to withstand the inevitable act of justice have served only to prove more clearly how truly it is inevitable. There has not been in our time 'a dead horse' so dead, so utterly irresponsive to flogging, as the cry of 'No Popery.' When Parliament meets in December there may be, and must be, much questioning on the form of disestablishment and disendowment must take; there can be no real opposition to the principle of abolition of the Establishment. We may, indeed, detect already symptoms revealing a desire on the part of many of the Ministry to retreat from the untenable position in which they had entrenched themselves.—Times.

UNITED STATES.

CATHOLICITY IN WISCONSIN.—MILWAUKEE Aug. 16, 1868.—The Diocese of Milwaukee was founded in 1844, and embracing the entire State of Wisconsin, had but a few laboring priests, when Monsignor Henn became its first Bishop. Under his prudent government in a period of twenty-four years, this part of the vineyard has flourished wonderfully, so that, at present, or rather lately, before the erection of the two other Sees of Greenbay and LaCrosse, there were in this State about 230 priests, 365 churches, and a Catholic population little short of half a million of souls!

SISTERS OF SCHOOLS IN OREGON.—The Oregon Daily Unionist gives us a glowing account of the exhibition of the Academy of the Sacred Heart, given in Salem early in July. The paper says: 'The school of the Sisters is a great success. It has wrought out its own high status in spite of prejudice and opposition, and it now stands the first female Academy in the State, not because of any outside influence, but simply because people are aware that their school is the very best female academy in the State. These are facts that cannot be controverted, and it becomes the Protestant who would make proselytes, or maintain their present prestige to take note of them, and also note that the best schools which female scholars can attend, are those now managed by the Roman Catholics. 'We cite the schools at Jacksonville, Salem, Portland, Vancouver, and other places in support of this opinion. There are no schools or academies for girls conducted by Protestants, at either of the places named, which are not inferior to those managed by the Roman Catholics. And this being true, it is not strange that Protestants, whose means are limited, and whose desire to give their daughters as superior an education as possible, is predominant, should prefer to put their daughters under the tutelage of a set of teachers whom they may consider heterodox in dogmas and heretics in faith but whose purity of life is spotless, and whose ability to educate is unexampled.'

We repeat, the schools conducted in this State, for the education of girls, by the several Protestant denominations, are deplorably behind those conducted by the Catholics. 'CATHOLICISM IN COLOR.—The Catholics are laboring among the freedmen in Baltimore; in their schools and churches white and black sit together. The priests openly declare that 'God makes no distinction, and the Church cannot.' The above is from the last number of the 'Presbyterian Witness.' When was the writer of that item born where he lived? He must have been taking a Rip Van Winkle course for some eighteen hundred years. The Catholic Church has always done this. Blacks and whites study and recite and eat side by side at the College of the Propaganda, Rome. There are now seventeen negroes being educated for priests in one institution in Naples. Last year a negro student carried off the highest prize at the Propaganda, Rome. The same equality prevails in her churches throughout the world.—[Catholic Telegraph.]

Many of our religious 'granannies' delight in calling this a Protestant country, on the principle, perhaps, of giving it a bad name. To show how well grounded is the claim the country has to the title of Protestant, we give an extract from the 'United Presbyterian:—'Neglect of Worship.—The great mass of the people attend no church. There are 57,000 places of worship in this country, but not 100 persons on an average are found in each on the Sabbath. Of our population of 40,000,000, not more than 5,000,000 attend any place of worship. Thirty-five millions of our people have no church accommodations, or do not improve them. These are startling facts.' This speaks volumes. But when we bear in mind that Catholics to the number of 6,000,000 [we take a low figure] attend church, and only 5,000,000 Protestants do so, we presume, the inference must be that this is a Protestant country.—[Pittsburgh Catholic.]

A good story was told us lately of a popular preacher in the town of P., in Pennsylvania, which we shall take the liberty of reproducing. It appears the Minister had been wedded to a most worthy lady, whose first gift was a dowry of ten thousand dollars, with the promise of as much more upon the decease of her invalid parent. Shortly after marriage, while occupying the pulpit he chanced to give out a hymn, the fifth verse of which commenced:—

Forever let my grateful heart  
Then adding: 'The choir will omit the  
His words paused—he coughed slightly fifth verse.' sat down with something like a nervous haste. With curiosity excited at this conduct of their Minister, the congregation smiled some as they read:  
'Forever let my grateful heart  
His boundless grace adore  
Which gives ten thousand blessings now,  
And bids me hope for more.'

The Albany Argus says there are ominous signs from the South. The negroes are arming and encouraged by demagogues from the North, are threatening violence. The last effort of the Radicals in Congress was in order the deportation of arms to the South—a measure which even the Radical Republicans of the South protested against as a sure pro- vocation to blood shed.

BUTLER'S SPOON STORY.—ALLEGED THEFT OF PLATE.—The New York Sun, in its issue of the 17th inst., asks for evidence of Gen. Butler's propensity to appropriate the spoons of others. The instances are innumerable, and are susceptible of proof. As a specific one is required, we will select that of Dr. Campbell. During the occupation of the city, Butler seized his house, and upon its restoration the silver was retained and carried North by Butler, some of it having since been seen in his own residence. It consisted of nine dozen pieces, all marked. A suit for its recovery is either about to be or has already been brought against the spoon fancier. It is notorious that the first act of Butler was to institute search for silver plate, all of which he professed to confiscate in the name of the United States. So actively did he prosecute the search that many of the resident families endeavored to transport their plate to Europe. Mr. Hamilton Wright, and Mr. Gillis, two of our most respectable merchants, were arrested and sent to Ship Island on this charge. In one case Butler succeeded in capturing the silver; in the other it eluded his vigilance. If the Sun is sufficiently honest in its desire to investigate this subject, we shall return to it again, with numerous other well-credited and traceable charges, selected from the host of instances of the spoon spoliation, either committed by Butler himself, or in his name by the creatures under him.

American newspapers object to the London Times and other British journals expressing so much anxiety for the annexation of Mexico by the United States to eclipse the best things in anarchy and general demoralization that Mexico has yet produced.' Under these circumstances, it is not generally considered politic that any foreign country should at present be annexed.

General Blair says:—There is but one way to restore the Government and the constitution, and that is for 'the President elect to declare these acts null and void; compel the army to undo its usurpations at the South, disperse the carpet-bag State Governments, allow the white people to re-organize their own Governments, and elect Senators and Representatives.' The House Representatives will contain a majority of Democrats from the North and they will aid the Representatives elected by the white people of the South, and with the co-operation of the President, it will not be difficult to compel the Senate to submit once more to the obligations of the Constitution.

Affairs in Tennessee are growing worse and worse. Gangs of negroes, instigated by white scoundrels, are traversing the country, plundering and destroying wherever they can, and often attacking houses and shooting the inmates when they show themselves at the doors and windows. In some counties a reign of terror appears to have been established, and the white families are in constant fear for their lives.

JAWS IN THE STATES.—Every careful observer of the present tendencies of the Jewish mind in this country, must be convinced that it is gradually letting go its old beliefs. At a late convention of the Sons of the Covenant, in which one hundred and twelve lodges were represented, one of the speakers said: 'The restoration of the Jews to Palestine, and the expectation of the advent of a Messiah, were no longer tests of orthodoxy in Judaism. They believed in the brotherhood and common destiny of all mankind. The principles of the Jewish faith are thus comprised: 'Hear, O Israel, the Lord our God is one Lord; and thou shalt love him, with all thy heart, soul, mind, and strength, and thy neighbor as thyself; also, 'Do to others as you would that others should do to you.' Thus the entire doctrine and hope of a Messiah is abandoned, and all that was foreshadowed in the types of the Old Testament is set aside. The above declaration approaches the very verge of the boldest rationalism.

Immoral literature is one of the greatest iniquities of the present age, and one of the worst, if not the very worst signs of social corruption. Out of the press day by day, come papers, pamphlets, magazines, and books, with foulness on every page, and a deadly moral poison in every sentence. These vile works are spread broadcast over the land—they are hourly read by thousands—both young and old, until we are convinced that this evil has now reached such a height, that we may now say, without any fear of exaggeration, that not a single hour passes in which innocence does not pass away from some soul, and purity from some young life, before the evil influences of our corrupt literature. There was once a time when the author of a bad book would conceal his name from the public. There was once a time when the readers of a bad book would seek secrecy, where, beyond the reach of any human eye, they might feast on thoughts of passion and scenes of sin. But now, the authors of the vilest books give their names to the public; their works are publicly bought and sold; they are also publicly read; for not only have people lost all love for virtue, but they are fast losing all shame for sin. The minds of the rising generation is giving evidence of the terrible influence which is exercised over them by immoral reading. Among our young there is manifested a fearful precocity in evil. Boys yet young in years, are men in crimes; and girls who are yet in their teens, are women in knowledge. The immoral literature of the day is revelling in the ruin of the hearts of our children, and we must do something in order to save them from its baleful influence. For the evil reading we must substitute something that is pure and high in its nature, something that will appeal to virtuous feelings of heart, instead of its vicious propensities. Read they will and read they ought; but it is our solemn duty to see that what they read is of such a nature that the purest cannot suffer from it. Let parents see to it that no book, paper, story, or magazine be allowed to enter into the hands of their children, unless they are perfectly certain beforehand as to its moral character. There ought to be a public conscience that would silently rebuke immoral publications of every kind. In the absence of such a censor, why are there not laws forbidding their circulation and if there are such laws in existence, what is the reason that they are not rigorously enforced against the publishers and sellers of such pernicious writings? An impure literature corrupts a people more deeply and rapidly than any other cause, and all history teaches us that a corrupt people have never yet long preserved their freedom.—Banner of the South.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.—Saturday night four negroes entered the house of Mrs. Lavinia Jones (on President Island), just below the city, and commenced pilaging it. A negro named Simpson attempted to outrage Mrs. Jones but she seized a knife and stabbed him in the groin and chest. Her screams brought the neighbors to the spot, and they succeeded in arresting the entire party and bringing them to the city. Simpson is not expected to live.

THE WESTERN CATHOLIC.—A new family journal with the above title has been started in the Diocese of Detroit. Its first number is on our table, and the make-up and selections are all that could be desired. We trust that 'The Western Catholic' will not only grow more worthy, with every issue of the community whose patronage it seeks, but that it will also receive a generous and enduring support, and that it will, in time, become an useful and welcome visitor at every Catholic fireside in the State of Michigan.

New Hampshire prohibits police courts from issuing naturalization papers. No light is allowed in the British Museum.—This may be all right, but it sounds odd coming from a centre of intelligence. East Tennessee marble is becoming an important item. Brownlow furnishes some items from the same State.

It is proposed to mount the Paris police on velocipedes. Our police are content to do duty less conspicuously if their bills were regularly footed. There is a hole in the sun five hundred miles long is this a radical defect? The best telegraphic operator in St. Louis is a deaf mute.

The great Cathedral at Leavenworth will be finished in December. Texas musstang grape wine is pronounced superior to claret. The water power of Maine is equal to that of one miller's horses.

A Catholic priest it is said inherits the copyrights of the 'Wandering Jew' and the 'Mysteries.' If so, they will meet the fate which probably has been meted to their infamous author. A Cincinnati minister has been converted—from politics to religion. One of the finest plantations on the Arkansas river was recently sold for five cents per acre. The new St. Louis waterworks will cost three and a half million dollars.

A farmer in Derbyshire, England, recently took a prize at a fair on three cabbages that averaged 73 pounds. The Paris post office has fifty-five branch offices and 543 boxes. There are seven deliveries daily. The consumption of cigars in France last year was 7000,000.

The True Witness.

AND  
CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,  
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY  
At No. 696 Craig Street, by  
J. GILLIES.  
G. E. OLBERK, Editor.

TERMS YEARLY IN ADVANCE:

To all country Subscribers Two Dollars. If the subscription is not renewed at the expiration of the year, then, in case the paper be continued, the terms shall be Two Dollars and a half.  
To all subscribers whose papers are delivered by carriers, Two Dollars and a half, in advance; and if not renewed at the end of the year, then, if we continue sending the paper, the subscription shall be Three Dollars.  
THE TRUE WITNESS can be had at the News Depots. Single copies 3d.  
We beg to remind our Correspondents that no letters will be taken out of the Post-Office unless pre-paid.  
The figures after each Subscriber's Address every week shows the date to which he has paid up. Thus "John Jones, August '63," shows that he has paid up to August '63, and owes his subscription FROM THAT DATE.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPT. 25, 1868.

ECCLIASTICAL CALENDAR.  
SEPTEMBER—1868.

Friday, 25—SS. East, etc., MM.  
Saturday, 26—Of the Immaculate Conception.  
Sunday, 27—Seventeenth after Pentecost.  
Monday, 28—St. Wenceslaus, M.  
Tuesday, 29—Dedication of St. Michael the Archangel.  
Wednesday, 30—St. Jerome, D.  
OCTOBER—1868  
Thursday, 1—St. Remigius, B. C.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The public mind is still disturbed with war rumors of all kinds; and spite of the pacific assurances of Emperors and Prefects, and of the promised reduction of the Prussian army, there is a general feeling of uneasiness throughout Europe. It is hard indeed to believe in peace so long as any one of the Great Powers keeps up its enormous military establishments; yet, on the other hand, though it may be no easy matter to place reliance on the good dispositions of Kings and princes, we may well believe that the people on whom the great sufferings of war must fall, are at heart averse to it; and in the present state of society the people are the governing power, after all, so that if they are for peace, it matters less what their nominal rulers may propose. The news from Rome, assures us of the health of the Pope, which a certain class of writers take delight in representing as failing.

The telegrams from New York announce the arrival in that City of Dr. Gould, of Dublin, the Arctic voyager. He brings news it is said of the long lost Franklin expedition, and circumstances of the death of the last survivors.—What these are we are not told beyond this—that Capt. Crozier and one of the ship's stewards survived till 1864, and died near Southampton Island; Captain Crozier's watch, and other relics are in the hands of Mr. Hall.

The Hon. Sir John Young, at present Governor of New South Wales, has been appointed to the Governor Generalship of Canada. John Wilson Patton, M.P. for North Lancashire has been named Secretary for Ireland, in lieu of Earl Mayo, who goes to India as Governor General. The death of Sir H. Smith is reported from Kingston. The Provincial Parliament has been prorogued to the 29th of October, not then to meet for the despatch of business.

THE SCHOOLS OF THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS.—We are happy to learn that, in spite of the disfavor with which these schools are viewed by the Montreal Witness, they, to the number of forty or fifty classes, reopened with a large number of pupils at the commencement of the present month. The Brothers have at least as many pupils as usual, consisting of lads from eight to eighteen years of age, under their charge. This shows that their parents, the persons most interested in the education of the children, are well content with that given by the Christian Brothers.

But the Witness insinuates amongst other things, that, in other quarters the people have been so displeased with the Brothers' schools, that these have had to be suspended. The facts are that there are but two or three two places in Lower Canada from which the said schools have been withdrawn. To one of these places they have this year, and after six years of earnest entreaties from the people, been restored: and the Bishop within whose diocese the other place is situated, has in person visited Montreal this year, to beg of the Superior of the Christian Brothers to let them return on any conditions whatsoever that he might be pleased to prescribe. In only one other place have the Brothers' school been suspended, but that was in consequence of the great fire at St. Sauveur, Quebec, some two years ago, when the school house was burnt down. Yet even there this building has been restored, and will soon be tenanted by the Brothers and their pupils. Their College at Pointe Levi being inconveniently situated for Quebec scholars, has given place to the present Commercial Academy, which by the showing of the

Quebec press annually sends out some twenty-five or thirty young men who, because of their excellent education can always command immediate and remunerative employment. We may add that in no less than fifteen other places within the Dominion have the inhabitants put up fine buildings for the use of the Brothers, anxiously awaiting the day when the Superior shall have it in his power to comply with the desires of the Clergy and laity. This will show in what esteem the Christian Brothers are held in Canada.

The best reply to the insinuations of the Witness with respect to the status of the Christian Brothers in France may be found in the facts that, at the last year's *Exhibition Universelle*, one Gold Medal, and three or four Bronze Medals were awarded to the said schools: that at a *Concours General* of the students of the different Institutions, 34 diplomas or medals out of 36 were awarded to pupils of the Christian Brothers; and that in France alone there are between twenty and thirty boarding schools under the management of the Brothers, of which one, in Paris, contains 800 pupils. These are facts which the Witness cannot rail away.

It is the same throughout the U. States—as may be seen from the words of John Maguire, M.P., in his great work *The Irish in America*. The writer devotes much space to the statistics of those noble institutions, *The Christian Brothers' Schools*, which are, as it seems from these statistics, daily spreading, furnishing an efficient antidote to the moral virus communicated by the Common Schools of the republic. This is why evangelical editors stand aghast at the progress of Romanism: this is what they seek to put down, when they declaim about the insidious progress of the priests and religious Orders. And as the Catholic laity of the United States, are keen sighted enough to know that, if behind hand in their secular training, their children will never be able to compete successfully with their Protestant fellow-citizens in the battle of life, it is to be presumed from the fact that Catholic parents do send in ever increasing numbers their children to the Christian Brothers' schools, that these schools are in things secular, fully equal to those that the State supplies. The former are in demand in the United States: and that demand can, in such a country, with its peculiar social surroundings be due only to their intrinsic excellence. This is a truly commercial argument which the Witness will be able to appreciate.

The best, because the most prudent and far-sighted friends of the Protestant church of England, always deprecated the granting to it of the liberty of synodal action. They knew what would be the inevitable result of such action upon all bodies constituted as is that church: a body destitute of all cohesive principle from within, so heterogeneous are its component parts: and kept together, or rather prevented from bursting asunder, only by the application of strong and steady pressure from without, in the shape of State supremacy. These more prudent Anglicans felt and reasoned as does *Paterfamilias* when his little Johnny clamors for a knife. "No my boy: you will cut your fingers with a knife, and make yourself a spectacle, and a terror to others. You will do yourself some mischief with it, and I can't let you have one."

But our ecclesiastical Johnny persisted in his clamors for a knife; and weakly yielding to his importunities, his foolish parents, for the sake of quiet perhaps, at last foolishly let him have the long asked for, much coveted sharp edged instrument. Johnny has got his knife: the Anglican body in Canada has got its freedom, and its so called liberty of synodal action. And a pretty mess Johnny has made of it! He has already gashed and scored his fingers with it; his face is all scarred, his clothes are stained with blood, and if some judicious friend does not quickly interfere, and snatch the dangerous weapon from the ill-starred youngster's hands, it is greatly to be feared that he will ere long cut his own throat with it. Johnny however won't part with his knife.

Let any one read the proceedings of the Anglican Synod, as reported in the Protestant press, and therefore the legitimate subject of public criticism, and say if the apprehension of danger from giving liberty of synodal action to the Anglican church has not already been realized!—Its one work since it met has been a work of strife, and recrimination. The hand of the low churchman is against the Ritualist: that of the Ritualist against his evangelical brother—though it must be confessed that in rancor and bitterness of language, the low churchmen have won for themselves an unenviable notoriety. Idolatry and corruption are the terms in which they denounce the practices of their brother Protestants, of whom they speak in language which we should deem harsh if applied to the votaries of Juggernaut, or to the fetish worshippers of the Slave Coast. Aware, as all the world is aware, of the strong antagonism that exists amongst the different sub-sects of the Anglican sect, we were hardly prepared for such a display of uncharitable feeling, of bitter hatred we may say, as that which has been given to us by the Anglican Provincial Synod. Scarce could we have believed that

such angry passions could have found shelter in celestial, or rather ecclesiastical mind.

We are told time after time that the differences betwixt Protestants are apparent rather than real: that they concern, not the essentials of religion, but only some matters of ceremony, but that at heart and substantially, all Protestants are one. Without however insisting on the irreconcilable and essential differences betwixt Arminian and Calvinist, betwixt the Unitarian and the Trinitarian Protestant sects, let us look at the differences betwixt the members of one Protestant sect, as exemplified in the debates and proceedings of the Anglican synod, and we shall see how ludicrous is this claim to Protestant unity we shall have practical assurance of the impossibility of attaining to anything like oneness of spirit, amongst men whose rule of faith is private judgment; with whom religion is but a mode of thinking about the relations betwixt God and man; and for whom revelation is no more than a matter of opinion.

The wisdom of the course pursued by those amongst Anglicans, who opposed freedom of synodal action as certain to lead to disorganization, and deprecated the throwing off of the trammels of the State as the precursor of anarchy, has now been fully vindicated. The worst enemy of Anglicanism could not possibly desire a greater evil to befall it than that which its imprudent friends have inflicted upon it in giving to it the power of action independent of the State.—Subject to the latter, taking practically its faith, its doctrines, its religious observances from the Civil Courts, there was about its proceedings a certain gravity and air of decorum, which prevented it from making unseemly display of its internal dissensions. The State had indeed a turbulent and very quarrelsome lot of children to deal with: but by a timely interposition of its supreme authority, by judicious temporising, and ambiguous judgments in which both the contending parties found a verdict in their favor, it, the State, did contrive to keep the peace, and to prevent the angry combatants from proceeding to extremities with one another. But now that this salutary check has been removed, that the reins of discipline have been abandoned, and freedom of action has been granted to the different antagonistic parties within the Anglican fold, that which sage statesmen, and calm onlookers had predicted has come to pass. Anglicanism is to fall, not so much by the blows of its assailants from without, as from its own internal dissensions. Its enemies have no need to lift a hand against it, for its own members are doing the enemy's work. Give it liberty of action, and it will cut its own throat; give it but rope enough, and it will quickly hang itself. Is it not written?—"Every Kingdom divided against itself is brought to desolation: and every city or house divided against itself shall not stand."—St. Matt. xii. 25.

There is a great excitement amongst the "saints" in New York. A man named John Allen, who proudly claimed the distinction of being the "wickedest man" in New York, and had for some time kept a drinking shop and dancing saloon in the back-slums of that city—has been half converted, and has taken to running a sort of pious house, in which prayer meetings are held, and addresses on religious topics are delivered by city missionaries and others. This has created quite a sensation. A sermon in a regular church or chapel is a dull affair enough, which presents but few attractions to the multitude.—But a sermon in a low groggery, but a religious exhortation in a dancing saloon is a novelty: there is a piquancy about it, which pleasantly tickles the palate of the satiated sinner, and we are not surprised to learn that the thing draws well, and that large audiences daily testify to the discernment of the "wickedest man in New York."

Many wonderful conversions are recorded—notably that of an eminent pugilist who once stood up with Orful Gardener; but who even when he was in the act of drawing up articles of agreement for a fight or set-to, was suddenly convicted of the error of his ways—just "like Saul of Tarsus" the reports in the papers say—and who went home with tears of joy in his eyes, and a feeling that his sins were pardoned.

As for John Allen himself, the conversion process was not rapid, or complete. He is still John Allen says the *Tribune*, but "a modified and solemnized John Allen;" a John Allen who runs a religious concern, and for whose "full salvation" his friends offer up anxious prayers—for he is apparently only half saved as yet. In fact "John Allen has not been in haste to flee from the wrath to come" says the N. Y. *Tribune*, and is a man inclined to take his own time about it. Apparently he waits to see if the praying business will pay as well as did the drinking and dancing business.

Upon the whole we are inclined to suspect that, whilst the gloss of novelty is upon the thing, and so long as the business is not spoiled by too many crowding into it, as was the Jew baptising business in Syria—it will be more profitable to run a good praying saloon, than a dancing saloon—for we see by the N. Y. *Tribune* that already John Allen has several rivals who dispute with

him, not only the custom and patronage of the religious public, but contest his right to the proud distinction of being the "wickedest in New York."

"It was announced at the meeting yesterday that Tommy Hadden who is claimed by the sailors to be a wicked man than John Allen ever was: and Sojer (soldier) Brown who is wickeder than Tommy Hadden: and Kit Burns who is wickedness than Sojer Brown—have all signified their willingness to have prayer meetings in their respective dens, as soon as they can get them in order for that purpose."—N. Y. *Tribune*.

Competition is the soul of business some say, but the competition in this religious business threatens to be so keen that it is to be expected that it will kill it entirely. It will we fear be horrible, and will tend to bring religion into general disrepute. "A religious meeting in Mr. Burn's dog-pit would indeed be remarkable" as the *Tribune* says—but would it be edifying, would it be conducive to natural morality, and Christian holiness of living? It would attract no doubt, and bring together large audiences, but would it turn souls to God, or hasten the establishment of His reign upon earth? We much doubt it; but in the mean time the thing takes with the public, and apparently remunerates its enterprising promoters. All the world in fact is going into the religious business in New York, and the mania for running prayer saloons, versus dancing dens is rapidly spreading all over the City. At least so the N. Y. *Tribune* gives us to understand:—

"The religious fire lighted in John Allen's Water Street dog-house bids fair to become a roaring flame, and spread over the land. The coming winter will evidently be a season of intense religious excitement."

Let us pray that the roaring flame may not spread! That we at least may be spared this desecration of holy things, this vile prostitution of Christianity to the filthiest purposes!

It was but the other day that the Montreal *Gazette* described the condition of the United States as as bad as that of Dahomey; so regardless are our neighbors of human life, so incompetent is their government to afford adequate protection to its subjects, against an ever increasing violence, brutality, and lawlessness.

A new light, however, seems to have broken in upon our contemporary's brain. The United States present no longer in his eyes a transcript of the moral and social conditions of Dahomey, but stand before his enraptured gaze as the incarnation of order, as the representative of peace, and of security to person and property:—

"We know" says the *Gazette*—"that whatever motives may actuate the government of the States"—(in their designs upon Mexico)—"she will give the Mexican such liberty and such security as he has never dreamed of—she will bring peace within his borders for ever, and plenty shall cover the land." "The American, if we mistake not, will go with the policeman and his *balon*. He will give the Mexican, law, a firm government, justice, equal rights, and above all security for life and property."—*Gazette*, 12th inst.

Remembering as we did the comparison instituted but the other day by the *Gazette*, betwixt the centre of United States civilisation, and Dahomey, we confess that the perusal of the above extract fairly took away our breath. Why the mischief, it struck us, if the United States government have all these good things within its gift, liberty, peace, plenty, and above all security to person and property, does it not distribute some of them to those beneath its actual sway? peace and liberty to the unhappy Southerners, the Poles of N. America: security for life and property to the denizens of New York, the Dahomey of the New World. And if it will not, or cannot give these things to its own people, what reason is there for expecting that it will give them to Mexico when it shall have conquered, and annexed that country? Shall Dahomey then give peace to the world, liberty and security to the nations! We fear that the *Gazette's* philosophy is at fault.

What is the proper title to apply to the Lieutenant Governors of the several component portions of the Dominion? we hear it asked. Were we to be guided solely by our own wishes, by our own ideas of what is right, and by our own theories of Confederation, we should say that decidedly the said Executive Officers should be severally addressed as, "Your Excellency."

But to the Gods it has seemed otherwise.—The Imperial authorities, in this matter no doubt but carrying out the expressed views of the Canadian authorities, and the ideas on Confederation which the latter seek to establish, have decreed that the title "*Your Honor*" is the title which the Lieutenant Governor is to assume, and we have therefore no choice left in the premises. The decision is we think unwise, and we regret it: but it is a decision arrived at by competent authority, and as loyal subjects we must therefore accept it as binding.

There is, in short, more in this curtailing the office of Lieutenant Governor of its due proportions, than may at first meet the eye. The design is, no doubt, to convey the impression that the local governments are mere municipalities: and for this purpose, what better plan than that of assigning to their chiefs the same title as that usually accorded to Mayors, and other chief municipal officers. We detect plainly, however, the cloven hoof: we see through the artifice of the enemies of provincial autonomy, especially in the case of

Lower Canada; and we can form a shrewd guess as to the party to which we are indebted for the singular and most inappropriate title *Your Honor*, when applied to a Lieutenant Governor of a province, but most appropriate for the executive head of a municipality.

To degrade the Provincial or local authorities, to reduce Confederation to a legislative, incorporating union, is still, as it was the original idea, of the enemies of French Canadian nationality, and Catholicity—sectionalism they call it—in these Provinces: and it is to them we are indebted for the peculiar title awarded to the heads of the local governments.

We cannot condescend to reply to the scurrility of the correspondent of the *Witness* who writes over the signature Thomas Wide.—Neither morally nor intellectually is he worthy of further notice. He confounds the "statements," assertions bare, and unsupported by testimony, by names, dates, and details of circumstances, with "proof"—as for instance when he says speaking of a statement whose truth we contested and challenged him to prove—"I proved this in my last letter when I stated it." So much for the writer's intellectual merits, or logical capacity.

Of his moral competence to judge of the "true means of salvation," and of the spirit of that Gospel which he preaches, our readers may form an estimate from the statement which he makes—and therefore, according to his logic, proves—that the teachers in Margaret Street teach "the doctrine of murder, robbery, and outrage." Protestants, however they may differ from us on matters of religion, are competent to judge after this, what reliance may be placed on the other statements of the writer in the Montreal *Witness*: and we are sure that they must blush when they see such statements published in the "only daily religious paper in the world," and which professes to be the true exponent of their principles.

EATING HIS LEAK.—Our contemporary the Montreal *Witness* has, through his inveterate habit of lying and slandering, got himself into another mess, and has again been forced to swallow his own words. He, in an issue of last week, gave circulation to a report that at Lapraire "the majority of the markers, consisting of men from the 16th and 100th regiments, were in a state of intoxication;" whereupon Lt. Col. W. Osborne Smith, the officer in command at Lapraire, sent him, the editor of the *Witness*, a communication to the effect that this statement was "false, and unfounded." This formal contradiction or "lie direct" the *Witness* has had not only to submit to, but to publish, as an *amende honorable*. Our contemporary who is eminently a prudent man, will be careful how he publishes slanders against soldiers for the future; and will confine himself to making "false and unfounded" statements about priests, nuns, and others, being non-combatants.

The *Daily News* relates the following anecdote, creditable alike to the head and to the heart of the late Dr. Fulford, the Protestant Bishop of Montreal:—

As an instance of his non-sectarian feeling, we may be permitted to mention an incident which is said to have occurred at the first meeting of the Church Society which was held after the late Bishop's arrival in this country. Dr. Holmes, Captain Maitland, Mr. Wynne, and a number of others suggested the idea of proselytising the French Canadian Roman Catholics, and after some considerable discussion had taken place, his Lordship said: "Gentlemen, you may rely upon it that we shall find enough to do without interfering with Christians of other denominations. Let us first endeavour to take care of our own flock."

A FREE CHURCH IN A FREE STATE.—Another specimen of what this phrase in the mouths of Liberals really means, is to be found in the trial and condemnation to pay a fine, of a Cardinal for taking possession, without authority from the Piedmontese Government, of the See of Savina to which he had been duly appointed by the Sovereign Pontiff. We should like to know how our Liberal Protestant friends would relish such freedom for their religion; how they would feel and act were one of their ministers to be fined for having presumed to take on himself pastoral charge of a church, or district, without the consent of the civil magistrate, first asked and obtained.

RITUALISM IN INDIA.—Even in India, and amongst the converts to the Anglican sect of Protestants, the Ritualistic fever has declared itself, and is making sad havoc. We learn from the *Times* correspondent that in the Protestant Cathedral at Calcutta, a confessional has been set up; that the converts of the Church Missionary Society have been seduced into attending it; and that Pundit Nehesmah, one of the most learned of the lot, has published "a Tract No. 1 expounding and defending Ritualism." Ere long the bogus Catholicity of the Ritualists will, we expect, be replaced by the genuine article, and this apprehension it is that so deeply agitates the evangelical mind against the Ritualists.

The Valenciennes Mineral Waters took a first prize at the Provincial Exhibition.

The Concert of Sacred Music given in the Academic Hall beneath the church of the Gesu was a great success, both as regards the rendering of the great work of Rossini, and the attendance of the public.

The "Forty Hours" adoration of the Most Holy Sacrament, began in Williamstown, Glengarry, on Sunday the 13th inst., and closed on the following Tuesday.

During the late Episcopal Visitation in Stormont and Glengarry, the Bishop of Kingston administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to eight hundred and sixty-five persons.

The reason assigned for the delay in the execution of the convict Whelan is this: that thereby time may be given to allow the passing of a Bill to authorize execution in private, as is now done in England.

RICHELEAU COMPANY.—On and after Monday, the 21st September, the Steamers of this company will leave their respective wharves as follows:—The steamer Quebec, for Quebec, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at six o'clock; the steamer Montreal, for Quebec, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at six o'clock.

DISTRESS AT RED RIVER.—Under date August 11th, the Bishop of St. Boniface has published a letter invoking the sympathies of the charitable in behalf of the unhappy colonists of Red River. It seems that their harvest is an utter failure, that they will not even get from the ground in the autumn the quantity they sowed in the spring.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of the first number of a new, and very neatly got up Catholic journal, published at Detroit under the title of The Western Catholic.

THE IRISH BAZAAR.

The Ladies of Charity of the Irish Congregations, beg to inform the public, that their "Twentieth Annual Bazaar," will be held in the new St. Patrick's Hall, on Wednesday, the 7th of October, and following days.

As many persons anxious to promote the success of the bazaar, and yet not able to make lists themselves, are in the habit of sending in pieces of work and objects of vertu to the bazaar while being held, the Ladies beg to suggest that such persons would have the goodness to send their donations to the St. Patrick's Asylum, as soon as possible, in order that they be placed in the hands of young ladies who will open lists upon them, and thus turn them to the best advantage.

The Rev. Director of the Bazaar, who is also Treasurer of the St. Patrick's Asylum, assures us that the funds at his disposal are lower at the close of the present financial year (August 31st) than they have ever been since he got charge of them some ten years ago.

We therefore request the Irish Congregations generally to take an active part in the present bazaar. All who are in the habit of making lists will, we trust, do so this year without fail: we trust also that many new collectors will be added to the number of the old.

all cheerfully come to the aid of such an Institution.

The history of the St. Patrick's bazaar establishes this truth—we therefore the more confidently appeal to the citizens of Montreal in general, knowing that our appeal in behalf of the orphans will not be in vain.

Signed on behalf of the Ladies of Charity, CATHERINE AUSTIN, Sec.

BROTHER ANTHONY.—The many friends of this amiable and zealous member of the Order of Christian Brothers will learn with regret that his labours have been transferred from Quebec to the sister city, where he has been raised to the honourable position of Director. Six years ago Brother Anthony came here from New York to superintend the Commercial Academy which was being founded.

A bazaar on behalf of the Nazareth Asylum and institution under the direction of the Sisters of Charity, for the education of poor and blind children will be given on Monday Tuesday and Wednesday next.

THE PARK.—The City Council on Wednesday night carried a resolution which will probably lead at last to the acquisition of a large part of the top of the mountain and of the plateau at the foot of it for the purposes of a Park the subject was urged as will be seen by our report of the proceeding with considerable eloquence by Messrs Deville, David and Bernard it seemed as a project to commend itself to the council though Councillor Rodden spoke in favor of some modifications.

THREE PAIRS HORSES BURNED.—About a quarter to twelve o'clock Tuesday night 15th inst., the alarm sounded from box No. 8, for fire in a row of stables in rear of Rapin's Hotel, St. Joseph street E. A high wind was blowing at the time and a few minutes after the discovery of the fire, it had spread from Mr. Rapin's stables to those of Mr. Parkin, dyer, and was rapidly seizing the surrounding wooden buildings when the reels arrived on the ground.

The most serious part of the fire has now to be related. In an interior stable in rear of the one which first took fire, were three valuable entire horses which were burnt. Every effort was made to get the animals out, but as they had actually to be brought through the burning building, it was an impossibility to get them to a place of safety before the flames surrounded them.

On Tuesday 15th inst., Michael, youngest son of M. Farmer, Esq. aged 8 years and 10 months. At Terrehonne, on the 17th inst., Mary O. Mc Gorian, eldest daughter of the late James McGorian, of this city.

Died.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, Sept. 22 1868. Flour—Pollards, \$9 00 to \$9 00; Middlings \$4,40 to \$4,75; Fine \$5,60 to \$5,75; Super. No. 2 \$6 00 to \$6,10; Superior \$7,00 to \$7,40; Pancor \$6,25 to \$6,00; Extra, \$6 60 to \$7,25; Superior Extra \$0 to \$0,00; Bag Flour, \$3 00 to \$0 00 per 100 lbs.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

Sept. 23, 1868. Flour, country, per quintal, 13 0 to 18 6. Oatmeal, do, 0 0 to 0 0. Indian Meal, do, 9 6 to 10 0. Barley, do, 0 0 to 0 0. Peas, do, 6 3 to 7 0. Oats, do, 2 6 to 2 9. Butter, fresh, per lb, 1 3 to 1 8. Do, salt do, 0 10 to 1 00. Potatoes per bag, 6 0 to 6 3. Onions, per mibo, 7 6 to 10 0. Lamb, per lb, 0 7 to 0 8. Beef, per lb, 0 4 to 0 9. Pork, do, 0 7 to 0 8. Mutton do, 0 5 to 0 6. Lamb, per quarter, 2 6 to 5 0. Eggs, fresh, per dozen, 1 0 to 1 1. Hay, per 100 bundles, \$8,00 to \$10. Straw, \$5,00 to \$7,00.

SITUATION WANTED.

A Lady (aged 40) who has for several years past kept House for Clergymen, is desirous of obtaining a similar situation. Address: "A. H." True Witness Office

There is a storm brewing on the school question. Some time ago Mr. Flynn, the Catholic representative in the Government, presented a petition from Richmond county praying for an Act to provide for the establishment of separate denominational schools.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.—We are happy to see that journal after journal throughout the Province of Ontario has taken up arms against that plundering establishment in Toronto, which is called the Upper Canada College. Its vast robberies and plunderings in the Province, need only to be known to excite the indignation of every honest man in the Province.

HIGHLANDERS IN CANADA.—Within four hours ride of Montreal is a colony from twenty to twenty five thousand Highlanders. The county of Glengarry, on the eastern frontier of Upper Canada is full of them. Macdonalds and MacDonells, Macleons, Macinions and Macrears are thick as leaves in Vallambrosa.

THE SISTERS OF THE HOLY NAMES OF JESUS and MARY at Longueuil, will re-open their Boarding School on the 2nd September.

CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY. GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT, TO BE HELD IN ST. PATRICK'S HALL, ON TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29TH, 1868. Reverend Mr. O'Farrell, and other distinguished speakers, will deliver addresses. The most eminent Musical talent has been engaged. Concert commencing at 8 o'clock. THOS. FOX, Sec. Montreal, Sept. 11, 1868.

BAZAAR. ON MONDAY, the 21st inst., will be opened in the SALLE D'ASTYLE, Bonaventure Street, under the Patronage of the Ladies of Charity, a BAZAAR of which the proceeds will be applied to the Orphans, and the children abandoned by their parents, under the charge of the Grey Nuns of the Hospice St. Joseph.

TEACHERS WANTED. TWO Teachers Wanted in the Parish of St. Sophia, county Terrebonne, capable of teaching the French and English languages. Liberal salary will be given. Please address, Patrick Carey, Secretary, Treasurer, School Commissioners St. Sophia Terrebonne Co., P.Q.

JACQUES CARTIER NORMAL SCHOOL. THIS School will re-open on the 14th September next at 5 o'clock p.m. The pupils must:— 1st. Pay the first quarter in advance. 2nd. Furnish a baptismal certificate. 3rd. Have the Costume of the School.

LACOMBRE & CLARKE'S FRENCH & ENGLISH COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, No. 32 St. Denis Street, (NEAR VIGOR SQUARE), WILL resume its Course of Instruction on Tuesday the 1st of September 1868. Able resident Teachers will, daily, assist the Principals, besides the Professors of Music and Singing. Mr. Clarke, Sen., will continue his special attention to the advanced Classes. Book Keeping will form part of the Commercial Education. A preparatory Latin Course for those who desire it. August 28. 1m-3

BOARDING SCHOOL. Mrs. O. H. E. CLARKE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 30 ST. DENIS STREET (NEAR VIGOR SQUARE), WILL resume its Course of Instruction on Tuesday the 1st of September, 1868. Mrs. Clarke will be assisted as before by the two resident Teachers (English and French), besides the Professors of Music and Singing, and Mr. Clarke Sen., will continue to pay special attention to the progress of the pupils in English Writing and Arithmetic. Conversation in English and French, respectively, will, at all times, be required. Boarders received on the same reasonable terms as before, of whose Health and Manners, as well as advancement in their studies, Mrs. Clarke will take particular care. Plain and Ornamental Needle work taught in the establishment, and Domestic Economy practically explained. August 28. 1m-3

CATHOLIC COMMERCIAL ACADEMY OF MONTREAL, NO. 31 AND 33, COTTE STREET. THE REOPENING OF THE CLASSES will take place on TUESDAY, FIRST SEPTEMBER next. The payments in each year of course are exigible monthly and in advance, between the 1st and 15th of each month. For the first year of course, \$1 00 per month. do second do 1 50 do do third do 2 00 do do fourth do 2 50 do do fifth do 3 00 do

VARENNES MINERAL WATERS VARENNES SELTZER. 1st Prize and Medal at the Industrial Exhibition of Canada 1868. Price, Varennes seltzer, 3s. per doz (empty bottles to be returned); Varennes salins, (quarts), 2s. 6d. per doz. (empty bottles to be returned) 50c for four gallons, delivered. Orders to be left for the present with Messrs. Kenneth, Campbell, & Co., Medical Hall, Great St. James street, and Phillips Square. Montreal 28 August 1868. U. E. ARCHAMBAULT Principal. 1 m 3

SAINT MARY'S BOARDING SCHOOL, CONDUCTED BY THE RELIGIOUS OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD, 500 SHERBROOKE STREET, MONTREAL. THE Course of Studies of this Institution embrace the various branches of a solid and useful education, viz., Orthography Reading, Writing, Grammar, Rhetoric, Composition, History, Natural Philosophy, Geography (with Maps and use of Globes) Astronomy, Botany, Chemistry, Arithmetic, Book Keeping, English and French Languages, Music, Vocal Music, Drawing and Painting, Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, etc. TERMS: Board and Tuition, per month, \$6 00. Music, 2 00. Drawing and Painting, 1 00. Washing, 1 00. Use of bed and bedding per annum, 5 00. Use of desk, 1 00. Books, Postage Materials used for Drawing, Painting, etc., are charges which depend on circumstances and the direction of the parents. The Academic year commences on the first Monday of September, and ends about the 6th July. Besides the uniform which consists of a black merino dress and one of white muslin, each young lady, should be provided with a black net veil, and one of white net, six table napkins, a knife, fork, spoon, and goblet work box, etc. No deduction will be made for partial absence or withdrawal from the Academy unless in case of protracted illness. Pupils are received at any time during the year. Address, NISTER ST. GABRIEL, Directress. 1m 3 August 27

MONTREAL SELECT MODEL SCHOOL, Nos. 6, 8 and 10 St. Constant Street. THE duties of the above institution will be resumed on Monday, the thirty-first day of August, instant, at nine o'clock a.m. A thorough English, French, Commercial and Mathematical education is imparted on extremely moderate terms. For particulars apply at Nos. 6 or 10 at the school. W.M. DORAN, Principal. August 28. 2m-3

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS, KINGSTON, Ont. Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Rev. E. J. Moran, Bishop of Kingston.

THE above Institution, situated in one of the most agreeable and beautiful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid education in the fullest sense of the word. The health, morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of instruction will include complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to the French and English languages. A large and well selected Library will be OPEN to the Pupils. TERMS: Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable half-yearly in Advance.) Use of Library during stay, \$2. The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on first Thursday of July.

HIGH COMMERCIAL EDUCATION, MASSON COLLEGE, TERREBONNE, Reopening of the Course on the 2nd of September.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864 Dist. of Montreal. } AND 1865. In the matter of JOSEPH H. ROY, filis, of L'Acadie, in the District of Iberville, Trader, Insolvent. THE undersigned has deposited in my office a deed of composition and discharge executed in his favor by his creditors, in number according to law and that such composition be filed to the said deed, within six judicial days after the last insertion of this notice, I will act upon the said deed according to law. LOUIS GAUTHIER, Assignee. Montreal, 16th September, 1868. 1w-7

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal. } INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864-'65. No. 373. In the matter of GEORGE E. MAYRAND, formerly Merchant of River du Loup (en haut), and now of St. Remi, District of Iberville, Insolvent. THE undersigned will apply to this Court, for a discharge under this Act, on Tuesday the Twenty-Sixth day of November next, at ten o'clock a.m., sitting the said Court. GEORGE E. MAYRAND. By his Attorneys ad litem, T. & C. DE LORIMIER. Montreal, 16th Sept., 1868. 2m-7

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal. } INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864 AND 1865. No. 377. In the matter of JOSEPH H. ROY, filis, Trader of L'Acadie, District of Iberville, Insolvent. THE undersigned hereby gives notice that he has deposited in the office of this Court, a deed of composition and discharge, executed by his creditors according to law, and that on Tuesday the Twenty-Sixth day of November next, at ten o'clock a.m., or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, he will apply to the said Court for a confirmation of said deed. JOSEPH H. ROY, filis. By his Attorneys ad litem, T. & C. DE LORIMIER. Montreal, 16th September, 1868. 2m-7

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal. } INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864 AND AMENDMENTS THERREUNTO. IN RE: DAME PRAEDE TREPANNIER, wife—separated as to property in virtue of her marriage contract—of Honore alias Henry Barthe, duly authorized by the latter, and of Eusebe Lusler formerly partners in the City of Sorel District of Richelieu for purposes of commerce and navigation. Insolvent. THE thirtieth day of February next the undersigned will apply to the Court for her discharge in virtue of the act above cited. PRAEDE TREPANNIER, HENRY BARTHE. To wit: Eusebe Lusler, and Eusebe Lusler, h wife. Montreal, 16th September 1868. 5m-

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the Daily News reports that warlike symptoms continue to show themselves. Of those terrible engines of destruction, the mitrailleuses, ordered by the Minister of War, several hundred are manufactured and ready for distribution.

The Temps has an article headed 'War or Peace.' The war (it says) if war is to be, will not be a war of policy nor of conquest, but of prestige. It will be a war for the recovery of the military reputation which has been compromised by the victory of the Sadowa.

The Gaulois contains an article from the pen of Edmond About, in which he passes in review recent French policy, calls Sadowa a greater reverse than Waterloo, and compares the Mexican expedition to the conduct of a man who being entitled to 100 francs, claims 1,000, and throws his debtor out of the window for not paying him.

A story appears in several Continental papers, which shows how very differently—though not how much better they do things in France, and which, at this moment, on the eve of our own election, may teach us to appreciate somewhat more the liberties we possess.

At Nismis a person named Braton led the lower floor of his house for an electoral meeting. On the authorities learning this, they warned him that no such assembly could be held within five days of the voting; disregarding the notification, a large number met, and the candidate opposing the Government was addressing them, when the Police Commissioner entered the hall.

Long hair now costs as much as 140 francs a pound; short hair ranges between 18 and 35 francs. One of the principal dealers in human tresses occupies a house five stories high entirely to himself, and last year he did business to the extent of 1,233,000 francs.

The Gaulois talks of a secret convention on the limits between France and Spain, according to which the latter Power should undertake to send an army corps of 40,000 men, and a naval force as well, to the Peninsular States, in case of war breaking out between the French Empire and a European Power.

The discussion of the question 'Peace or War,' which is giving so vast an amount of employment to industrious foreign journalists, is explained by many outside critics to mean nothing more than indication of the dulness of the season, and the usual lack of political topics.

hides and develops his real intentions. His Majesty, it is said is beginning to feel that should death overtake him in his present plight there would be no security for his dynasty. The French people believed in him up to a recent date. Failures, blunders, and embarrassments, on his part, have shaken their faith, and slackened their credulous belief in the sagacity of their ruler.

When the French going away from Rome? is a question that begins to be very frequently asked, especially in Italy. 'It appears,' says a letter in the Liberte, dated from Rome on the 26th of August, 'that our troops will still pass long months at Civita Vecchia and Viterbo, M. de Menabrea not having been able to give sufficiently serious guarantees to the French Government.'

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actually going on in the Italian provinces commonly known as the Emilia-Parna, Placentia, Modena, &c.

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SOBE THROAT, COUGH, COLD, and similar troubles, if suffered to progress, result in serious Pulmonary, Bronchial and Asthmatic affections, oftentimes incurable.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCKES are compounded so as to reach directly the seat of the disease and give almost instant relief.

The TROCKES are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy; they have been thoroughly tested and maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired. For Public Speakers, Singers, Military Officers and those who over-tax the voice, they are useful in relieving an Irritated Throat, and will render articulation easy.

Obtain only 'BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCKES,' and do not take any of the WORTHLESS IMITATIONS that may be offered.

August, 1866. 2m

HEADACHES Generally proceed from derangements of the stomach and liver, and no medicine yet discovered, so certain, speedily, and thoroughly cures, tones, and regulates these organs as Bristol's Sugar Coated Pills.

Edward Warren, of Clinton Street Brooklyn, writes, under date January 14 1862:—After having suffered eight years from constantly recurring sick headaches, two vials of Bristol's Sugar-Coated Pills cured me. This was five months ago, and I have had no relapse. Mrs. Mary Wilson, wife of Robert Wilson, of Great Jones Street, New York, says:—Your Pills have restored me to the enjoyment of life. I had been in almost constant misery with bilious headaches for many years. No medicine seemed to touch the complaint until I tried your Pills. They have not only banished the disease, but wonderfully improved my general health.

In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood or humors, Bristol's Sarsaparilla should be used in connection with the Pills.

J. F. Henry & Co Montreal, General Agents for Canada. For sale in Montreal by Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co, K Campbell & Co, J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. R. Gray, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Medicine.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER. — Unlike the generality of toilet waters, which are scented essences and nothing more, this delicious perfume is a fine cosmetic and external remedy. Reduced with pure water, it becomes an excellent wash for the skin, removing roughness, chaps, sunburn, pimples, &c., and imparting softness and clearness to the clouded complexion.

Applied to the brow it removes headache, and when resorted to after shaving prevents the irritation usually occasioned by that process. Used as a mouth wash it neutralizes the fumes of a cigar, and improves the condition of the teeth and gums.

Beware of Counterfeits; always ask for the legitimate MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER prepared only by LANMAN & KEMP, New York. All others are worthless.

Agents for Montreal—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co, K Campbell & Co, J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. R. Gray, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all Dealers in Medicine.

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF AN OLD NURSE.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best Female Physicians and Nurses in the United States and has been used for thirty years with ever-failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest health, and comfort to mother and child.

Having the fac-simile of 'CURTIS & PERKINS' on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations. August, 1866. 2m

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT, Dist. of Montreal, No. 1926

The Second Day of September, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty Eight.

DAME ELMIRE GAILLOUX of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Brunson Houle, heretofore of Montreal Shoemaker, and now absent from the Province of Quebec, and duly authorized in Justice to sue for her rights and actions, Plaintiff:

vs The said BRUNSON HOULE, heretofore of Montreal, Shoemaker, and now absent from the Province of Quebec, Defendant.

IT IS ORDERED, on the motion of Mr. L. Corbille Counsel for the Plaintiff, in as much as it appears by the return of Charles S. Emond one of the Bailiffs of the said Superior Court on the writ of summons in this cause issued, written, that the Defendant hath left his domicile in the Province of Quebec in Canada, and cannot be found in the District of Montreal that the said Defendant by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the French language, in the newspaper of the City of Montreal, called 'Le Nouveau Monde' and twice in the English language, in the newspaper of the said city, called the True Witness be notified to appear before this Court and there to answer the demand of the Plaintiff, within two Months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the neglect of the said Defendant, to appear and to answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiff, will be permitted to proceed to trial, and judgment as in a cause by default.

(By order), HUBERT, PAPINEAU & HONEY, P.S.C. 2m 5

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT, Dist. of Montreal.

In the matter of SAUKHAGE, BEAK & Co, Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the Twenty-Sixth Day of October next, at Ten of the Clock in the Forenoon, or as soon as Counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the said Court, for a discharge under the said Act.

IGNATZ BEAK, By his Attorney ad litem, STRACHAN BETHUNE. Montreal 19th August, 1866. 2m 3

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT, District of Richelieu.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. AND AMENDMENTS THERETO.

In the matter of Dame PRAEDEX TREPANNIER, wife separated as to property by marriage contract of Honoré alias Henry Barthe, and by him duly authorized; and of Eusebe Lussier, heretofore partners, in the town of Sorel District of Richelieu, for the purposes of commerce and navigation. Insolvent.

ON the Sixth Day of October next, the undersigned will demand his discharge from the Court in virtue of the aforesaid Act, for the purpose of authorizing the said Dame Prædex Trepannier, his wife.

PRAEDEX TREPANNIER, HENRY BARTHE. Sorel, 26th July, 1866. 2m—52

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864, AND AMENDMENTS THERETO. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT, District of Richelieu.

In the matter of FREDERICK ST. LOUIS, Steam boat owner and Trader, of the Town of Sorel, in the District of Richelieu, individually as well as partner, an Insolvent.

THE undersigned has deposited a consent of his creditors to his discharge, and on Saturday, the Third Day of October next, he will apply to any of the Honorable Judges of the Superior Court, sitting in and for the District of Richelieu, to obtain a ratification of it.

FREDERICK ST. LOUIS. Sorel, 23rd June, 1866. 2m—52

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT, Dist. of Joliette.

DAME JULIE FARIS alias FAREST, of the Parish of the Epiphany, in the District of Joliette wife common in property of Isaac Richot Plaintiff.

vs The said ISAIE RICHOT, of the said parish of the Epiphany, in the said District, Merchant of the city of Montreal, and elsewhere, Defendant.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern that the said Plaintiff as designated, has instituted an action in separation of property against the defendant in this cause.

GARAUULT & DESROCHERS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Montreal, July 27th, 1866. 1m-1.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. The Creditors of the undersigned are notified to meet at the office of T. Sauvageau, Esq, in the City of Montreal, No. 18 St. Sacrament St., on Tuesday the twenty-fifth day of September instant, at three o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving statements of his affairs and of naming an Assignee.

JOSEPH CHAGNON, St. Etienne, 4th September, 1866. 2w 5

An Application will be made to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec in the Dominion of Canada, at its next Session for the INCORPORATION of the "ASSOCIATION OF ST. PIERRE DE SOREL"

CHARLES DORION, President. J. SEPH GARTIER, Secretary. Sorel, July 6th, 1866. 5 63.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT, Dist. of Montreal, No. 2177.

DAME JANE HENDERSON, Plaintiff:

vs JOHN MARCOU, Defendant.

NOTICE is hereby given that Dame Jane Henderson has instituted an action in separation de biens, against her husband, John Marcou, the Defendant in this cause.

J. N. MONGRAU, Attorney for Plaintiff, Montreal, Aug. 31 1m 4

DAME DELIMA SITOULEUX, heretofore of the Parish of Ste. Marthe, and now of the Parish of St. Ignace du Coteau du Lac in the District of Montreal, wife of Louis Daoust, heretofore of the said parish of Ste. Marthe, and now of the said Parish of St. Ignace du Coteau du Lac, respondent:—Gives notice that she has sued her said husband for separation of property, by an action returnable in the Superior Court at Montreal, on the twenty-fifth day of September instant, under the number 2216.

BONDY & PAUTEUX, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Montreal, 10th September, 1866. 5 5

NOTICE. DAME VERONIQUE DUCLOS, wife of Francis Xavier Dutras, contractor of the City and District of Montreal, by and on the nineteenth November last, instituted an action for separation as to property before the Superior Court of Montreal.

ALPH. DEJARDINS, Attorney of Dame V. Duclos, No. 10 Little St. James Street. Sept. 10. 1m-5

CAISSE D'EPARGNES OF THE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY. SECTION ST. JOSEPH.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Members of the CAISSE D'EPARGNES of the Temperance Society, section St. Joseph, and to all persons concerned, that the said Society at its meeting of the 27th inst., adopted a Resolution declaring the urgency for dissolving the said Society immediately after its engagements shall have been honored; and if any one proposes to object to the said Resolution, he is bound to do so within fifteen days after the last publication of the above Notice.

ALPHONSE BOUSDON, Secretary, Montreal 28th Aug., 1866. 1m-4

FRANCIS GREENE, 54 St. John Street, between Great St. James and Notre Dame Streets, STEAMFITTER, PLUMBER AND GASFITTER.

Improved Hot Water Heating Apparatus for Dwellings, Public Institutions, &c., &c., Guaranteed to heat with half the amount of Fuel, of any other Apparatus now in use, and wanting no more attention than an ordinary Stove.

JOBING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO. DANIEL SEXTON, PLUMBER, GAS AND STEAM FITTER, 57 ST. JOHN STREET 57, Between Great St. James and Notre Dame Streets MONTREAL.

JOBING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

CIRCULAR.

MONTREAL, May, 1867.

THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Messrs. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city, for the purpose of commencing the Provision and Produce business would respectfully inform his late patrons and the public that he has opened the Store, No. 413 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market, where he will keep on hand and for sale a general stock of provisions suitable to this market, comprising in part of FLOUR, OATMEAL, CORNMEAL, BUTTER, CHEESE, PORK, HAMS, LARD, BERRINGS, DRIED FISH, DRIED APPLES, RICE, BEANS, and every article connected with the provision trade, &c., &c.

He trusts that from his long experience in buying the above goods when in the grocery trade, as well as from his extensive connections in the country, he will thus be enabled to offer inducements to the public unsurpassed by any house of the kind in Canada.

Consignments respectfully solicited. Prompt returns will be made. Cash advances made equal to two-thirds of the market price. References kindly permitted to Messrs. Gillespie, Moffat & Co. and Messrs. Tiffin Brothers.

D. SHANNON, COMMISSION MERCHANT, 413 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market. 12m

HOME EVIDENCE! R. Dagel, Esq., Chemist and Druggist, Crown Street, Quebec.

Sir:—I send you the following certificate, attesting the efficacy of Bristol's Sarsaparilla:—

Result of a Slow Fever.—I certify, that in the month of March, 1860, my son, nine years old, was obliged to keep his bed from the above sickness. I employed the best doctors, who took him under their charge for two years, without affording relief. Last Spring I commenced to give Bristol's Sarsaparilla, and from the moment he began taking that remedy a rapid improvement took place, and at present he can walk with facility. I therefore advise all persons suffering with similar malady to try Bristol's Sarsaparilla.

JEAN LAUGHANCE, St. Roch de Quebec, 8th Aug. 1863. 472

Agents for Montreal—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co, K Campbell & Co, J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray, Picault & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Medicine.

STREET DRUGGIST.—Mr. D. (meeting his friend Mr. E.) Well Mr. E. What success in your application for that appointment?

Mr. E.—I am happy to say that the place was offered to me and that I have accepted it. Mr. D.—How did you manage it? Mr. E.—I previously called on Mr. Rafter, and presented myself to the Manager, in one of his Grand Trunk Suits.

CANADA HOTEL, (Opposite the Grand Trunk Railway Station,) SHEERBROOKE C. E., D. BRODERICK, PROPRIETOR.

A First Class LIVERY STABLE is attached to the above Hotel. Conveyances, with or without drivers, furnished to travellers at moderate charges.

M. O'GORMAN, Successor to the late D. O'Gorman, BOAT BUILDER, SIMCO STREET, KINGSTON.

SARSFIELD B. NAGLE, ADVOCATE, &c., No. 50 Little St. James Street. Montreal, September 6, 1867.

J. R. MACSHANE, BARRISTER-AT-LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC, &c. ST. JOHN, N.B. Nov. 8, 1866.

RICHELIEU COMPANY, DAILY ROYAL MAIL LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN MONTREAL AND QUEBEC, AND REGULAR LINE.

ON and after MONDAY, the 1st June, the Steamers of this Company will leave their respective wharves as follows:— The Steamer QUEBEC, Capt. J. B. Labelle, for Quebec, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at SEVEN o'clock P.M.

CANADIAN NAVIGATION COMPANY, ROYAL MAIL THROUGH LINE FOR BEAUFORT, NOIS, CORNWALL, PRESCOTT, BROCKVILLE, GANANOQUE, KINGSTON, COBURG, PORT HOPE, DARTINGTON, TORONTO, and HAMILTON.

DIRECT WITHOUT TRANSHIPMENT. This magnificent line, composed of the following First class Iron Steamers, leaves the Canal Basin, Montreal, every morning (Sundays excepted), at NINE o'clock, and reaches the arrival of the Train, leaving Bellevue Station at Noon for the above Ports, as under, viz:—

Connecting at Prescott and Brockville with the Railroads for Ottawa City, Kemptville, Perth, Arnprior, &c., at Toronto and Hamilton, with the Railroads for Collingwood, Stratford, London, Chesham, Sarnia, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Green Bay, S. Paul, &c.; and with the steamer 'City of Toronto' for Niagara, Lewiston, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, &c.

BELLS! BELLS! BELLS! THE Old Established TROY BELL FOUNDRY, Es'ab'lished 1852. Church Bells, Chimes, and Bells of all sizes, for Churches, Factories, Academies, Steamboats, Plantations, Locomotives, &c., constantly on hand, made of Genuine Bell Metal (Copper and Tin) hung with PATENT ROTARY MOUNTINGS, the best in use, and WARRANTED ONE YEAR.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT — TREMENDOUS REDUCTIONS AT THIS SEASON. In every description of READY MADE CLOTHING ALL MADE FROM THE NEWEST AND CHOICEST MATERIALS, AT NO. 60 ST. LAWRENCE, MAIN STREET.

ACKNOWLEDGED BY ALL TO BE The Cheapest House in the City. NOTE THE PRICES OF GOOD JACKETS! Pea Jackets at \$5 Pea Jackets at \$4 50 Pea Jackets at \$3

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC! THE ECLIPSE PANTS at \$4 EACH, READY MADE or to MEASURE Are only to be obtained at NO. 60 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET.

G. & J. MOORE, IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF HATS, CAPS, AND FURS CATHEDRAL LOCK, NO. 269 NOTRE DAME STREET MONTREAL.

THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY. The Whole Dominion should buy their Teas of the Importers, THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY, 6 Hospital Street, Montreal.

Our Teas, after the most severe tests by the best medical authorities and judges of Tea, have been pronounced to be quite pure and free from any artificial coloring or poisonous substances so often used to improve the appearance of Tea. They are unequalled for strength and flavour. They have been chosen for their intrinsic worth, keeping in mind health, economy, and a high degree of pleasure in drinking them.

BLACK TEA. English Breakfast, Broken Leaf, Strong Tea, 45c, 50; Fine Flavored New Season, do, 55c, 60c 65c; Very Best Full Flavored do, 75c; Second Oolong, 45c; Rich Flavored do, 60c; Very Fine do do, 75c; Japan, Good, 50c, 55c; Fine, 60c, Very Fine, 65c, Finest, 75c.

GREEN TEA. Twankay, 50c, 55c, 65c; Young Hyson, 50c, 60c, 65c, 70c; Fine do 75c. Very Fine 85c; Superior and Very Choice, \$1; Fine Gunpowder, 85c; Extra Superior do, \$1.

Montreal Tea Co.: GENTLEMEN—The Tea I purchased of you in March has given great satisfaction, and the flavor of it is very fine. It is very strange, but since I have been drinking your Tea I have been quite free from heartburn, which would always pain me after breakfast. I attribute this to the purity of your Tea, and shall continue a customer.

Montreal Tea Company: GENTLEMEN—The box of English Breakfast and Young Hyson Tea which you sent me gives great satisfaction. You may expect my future order. Yours, &c., S. SKINNER.

C. F. FRASER, Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &c., BROCKVILLE, C. W.

GRAY'S WILD FLOWERS OF ERIN! THE MOST ELEGANT PERFUME OF THE DAY. LADIES OF RANK AND FASHION USE IT IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF AMERICA. Price 50 Cents Per Bottle.

HOUSEKEEPERS SAVE YOUR MONEY—MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP. By using Hart's celebrated CONCENTRATED LYE you can make capital Soft Soap for one cent per gallon, or a proportionate quality of hard Soap, of a much superior quantity to what is usually sold in the shops.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, For Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Tracheitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills, For all the purposes of a Laxative Medicine. HENRY SIMPSON & CO., Montreal, General Agents for Lower Canada.

KEARNEY & BRO., PLUMBERS, GAS & STEAMFITTERS, TIN AND SHEET IRON WORKERS, ETC., 675 CRAIG STREET, (Two doors West of Bay) MONTREAL.

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MOTHER'S SAVE YOUR CHILDREN! DEVIN'S VEGETABLE WORM PASTILLES. Are now acknowledged to be the safest, simplest, and most effectual preparation for the destruction of worms in the human system.

THEY ARE PURELY VEGETABLE. THEY ARE AGREEABLE TO THE TASTE, THEY ARE PLEASANT TO THE SIGHT, THEY ARE SIMPLE IN ADMINISTERING, AND SURE AND CERTAIN IN THEIR EFFECT.

J. D. LAWLOR, SEWING MACHINE MANUFACTURER. I MANUFACTURE SEWING MACHINES For all kinds of Work from the Finest to the Heaviest.

I WARRANT all Machines made by me superior in every respect to those of any other maker in the Dominion, while my prices are less. PARTICULAR NOTICE: The undersigned is desirous of securing the services of active persons in all parts of the Dominion, to act as Local or Travelling Agents for the sale of his celebrated SEWING MACHINES.

STOVES. COLE & BROTHER, HAVE opened with a splendid lot of COAL and WOOD COOK STOVES, from \$6.00 up, warranted from the best makers in Canada.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS Recently Published and for Sale by MURPHY & CO., PUBLISHERS AND BOOKSELLERS, 182, Baltimore Street, Baltimore.

THE CHOICE OF A STATE OF LIFE, by Father Rosignoli, S. J. Republished, with the approbation of the Most Rev. Arch-bishop Spalding. This little work is dedicated, under the auspices of the B. V. Mary, to Catholic Youth.

THE STUDENT OF BLENHEIM FOREST; or, the Trials of a Convert by Mrs. Dorsey. This little narrative illustrates, in a happy manner, some of the difficulties and trials which those who become converts to the True Faith are frequently destined to encounter from the persecutions of the world, and to exhibit a model of that constancy and fortitude which a Christian is bound to exercise under trials of this description.

THE PURGATORIAN CONSOLER. A Manual of Prayers and Devotional Exercises, for use of the members of the Purgatorian Arch-Confraternity. By Rev. Michael Muller, O.S.B. With the approbation of the Most Rev. Archbishop Spalding.

ACTA ET DECRETA CONCILII PLENARII BALTIMORENSIS SECONDI. This important Work, which will embrace all the Acts of the late Plenary Council of Baltimore, together with all the official Documents from Rome, will be issued in a superior style, in various Bindings, from \$3.50 to \$7 per copy.

BOOKS SUITABLE FOR PREMIUMS. M. & Co. desire to invite the attention of Colleges, Academies, Schools, &c., to their Extensive Stock of Books suitable for premiums, and for Parochial and Sunday School Libraries, &c. Catalogues can be had on application.



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ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY. FIRE AND LIFE. Capital, TWO MILLIONS Sterling. FIRE DEPARTMENT. Advantages to Fire Insurers. The Company is Enabled to Direct the Attention of the Public the Advantages Afforded in this branch:

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THE PAPAL SOVEREIGNTY. Translated from the French of Mgr. Dupanloup, Bishop of Orleans. Price 1 75. MEMORIES OF ROME. By O'Donovan. Illustrated. Price 1 25.

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JOSEPH J. MURPHY, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, CONVEYANCER, &c., OTTAWA, O.W. Collections in all parts of Western Canada promptly attended to. June 22, 1868.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, MONTREAL. PROSPECTUS. THIS College is conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus. Opered on the 20th of September, 1848, it was incorporated by an Act of Provincial Parliament in 1852, after adding a course of Law to its teaching department.

HEARSE'S! COFFINS! NOTICE.—M. CUSSON begs to inform the public that he has procured several new, elegant, and handsomely finished HEARSE'S, which he offers to the use of the public at very moderate charges.

HALL'S Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer. Has stood the test of seven years before the public; and no preparation for the hair has yet been discovered that will produce the same beneficial results. It is an entirely new scientific discovery, combining many of the most powerful and restorative agents in the VEGETABLE KINGDOM. It restores GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL YOUTHFUL COLOR.

SELECT DAY SCHOOL, Under the direction of the SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION DE NOTRE DAME, 111 ST. ANTOINE STREET. HOURS OF ATTENDANCE—From 9 to 11 A.M.; and from 1 to 4 P.M.

JAMES CONAUGHTON, CARPENTER, JOINER and BUILDER, constantly keeps a few good Jobbing Hands. All Orders left at his Shop, No. 10, St. EDWARD STREET, (off Bleary), will be punctually attended to. Montreal, Nov. 24, 1868.

LUMBER! DEALS! LUMBER! 4,000,000 Feet. The Subscribers offer for Sale the Largest, Cheapest, and Best assorted Stock of Lumber in this City. We have recently added to our stock half million feet 2-inch Pine Deals, all of which we will sell at remarkably low prices.

DEALS! DEALS!! DEALS!!! 50,000 Cull Deals, CHEAP, FOR CASH. J. LANE & CO., St. Rochs, Quebec. Nov. 9, 1868.

WRIGHT & BROGAN, NOTARIES, Office:—58 St. Francois Xavier Street, MONTREAL. JOHN ROONEY, IMPORTER OF PIANOS, 359, NOTRE DAME STREET, 359 (Gibb's New Buildings) MONTREAL.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA. TRAINS NOW LEAVE BONAVENTURE STREET STATION as follows: GOING WEST. Day Express for Ogdensburg, Ottawa, Brockville, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, Guelph, London, Brantford, Goderich, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago and all points West, at 8 30 A.M.

BROOKVILLE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY. Summer Arrangements, commencing 20th April 1868. Trains will leave Brockville at 7 15 A.M., and 3 15 P.M., arriving at Sand Point at 12 40 P.M. and 9 00 P.M.

PORT HOPE AND PETERBORO RAILWAY. Trains leave PORT HOPE daily at 10 10 a.m. and 1 15 p.m. for Perrytown, Summit, Millbrook, Frasersville and Peterboro. Leave PETERBORO daily at 6 20 a.m. and 3 30 p.m. for Frasersville, Millbrook, Summit, Perrytown and Port Hope.

MR. A. KEEGAN'S ENGLISH, COMMERCIAL & MATHEMATICAL DAY AND EVENING SCHOOL, 54, St. Henry Street, opposite the American House, Montreal. PARENTS that favor Mr. Keegan with the care of their children may rest assured there will be no opportunity omitted to promote both the literary and moral education of his pupils.

THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME! MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER. FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF, THE TOILET, AND THE BATH. This most agreeable and refreshing of all perfumes, contains in its highest degree of excellence the aroma of flowers, in full natural freshness. As a safe and speedy relief from Debility, Headache, Nervousness, Fainting Turns, and the ordinary forms of Hysteria, it is unsurpassed.

ROUGHNESS. BLOTCHES. SUNBURNS, FRECKLES AND PIMPLES. It should always be reduced with pure water, before applying, (except for Pimple). As a means of imparting rosiness and clearness to a sallow complexion, it is without a rival. Of course, this refers only to the Florida Water of MURRAY & LANMAN. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. Buy only from respectable Druggists, always asking for the genuine MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER, prepared only by the proprietors, LANMAN & KEMP. Wholesale Druggists, New York. Diving & Bolton, Druggists, (next the Court House) Montreal, General Agents for Canada. Also, Sold at Wholesale by J. F. Henry & Co., Montreal.

BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS. Purely Vegetable. The need of a safe and perfectly reliable purgative medicine has long been felt by the public, and it is a source of great satisfaction to us that we can, with confidence, recommend our BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS, as combining all the essentials of a safe, thorough and agreeable family cathartic. They are prepared from the very finest quality of medicinal roots, herbs, and plants, the active principles or parts that contain the medicinal value being chemically separated from the inert and useless fibrous portions that contain no virtue whatever. Among those medicinal agents we may name PODOPHYLLIN, which has proved to possess a most wonderful power over the Liver, and all the bilious secretions. This, in combination with LEPTANDRIN and other highly valuable vegetable extracts and drugs, constitutes a purgative Pill that is greatly superior to any medicine of the kind heretofore offered to the public. BRISTOL'S VEGETABLE SUGAR-COATED PILLS will be found a safe and speedy remedy in all such cases as Piles, Headache, Jaundice, Bad Breath, Foul Stomach, Loss of Appetite, Liver Complaint, Habitual Constiveness, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Heartburn and Flatulency, Dropsy of Limbs or Body, Female Irregularities, and all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels and Kidneys. In diseases which have their origin in the blood BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA—that best of blood purifiers—should be used with the Pills; the two medicines being prepared expressly to act in harmony together. When this is done faithfully, we have no hesitation in saying that great relief, and in most cases a cure, can be guaranteed when the patient is not already beyond human help. For general directions and table of doses, see the wrapper around each phial. For Sale in the Establishments of Diving & Bolton, Lyman, Clark & Co., Evans, McFadden & Co., Picault & Son, H. R. Gray, John Gardner, Druggists. Also by all respectable Druggists.